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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 11.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 115.

The City of Holland.

Was located in the Fall of 1846, being selected as the rendezvous of a powerful immigration from the Netherlands, under the leadership of Rev. A. C. VAN RAALTE, D. D., and others. The motives governing this selection at that time, have been amply justified by the facts as they are this day presented to the world; not by the growth of our City alone, but by the steady and irrefragable development of this entire Colony, of which Holland City is the "Commercial Centre."

The various attractions offered for Lake and River Navigation, Fisheries, Manufacturing, Commerce, Agriculture, Horticulture &c., were keenly perceived by this people; and although but partly developed, have already rewarded the industry and frugality of the early pioneers. All this was followed up by the privileges connected with Common School, Academic and College Education.

HOLLAND CITY was incorporated in 1867; contains a population of about 3,000 inhabitants; is situated on the beautiful shores of Black Lake, six miles from Lake Michigan; has three Rail Roads, and a good harbor. It is backed by a very fine agricultural district, North, East and South, varying in extent from ten to fifteen miles, and of which HOLLAND CITY is the "Natural Market."

The place was almost entirely destroyed by the memorable fires of 1871; and its re-building is marked by that same tenacity, improved by American experience, which has characterized its first history.

The *Holland City News*, is the only English paper published in this City and surroundings, and is circulated among a population of 18,000 inhabitants. As such it is a most excellent medium to attention, to which fact we respectfully call the attention of the business men of this and surrounding places; our rates are fair, and will not be deviated from.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

G. S. DOESBURG & Co., PUBLISHERS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil) 75 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 " "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 " "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/2 " "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1/4 " "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's signify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore all Road.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.		GOING SOUTH.	
Night Ex.	Mail.			Mail.	Ex.
9.10	8.30	Chicago.	8.30	8.30	6.00
12.15	11.15	New Buffalo.	5.15	8.05	
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	A. M.
8.37	3.55	Gr. Junction.	2.05	11.40	
4.51	3.56	Fennville.	1.12	10.55	
	4.07	Manlius.	1.03		
	4.35	Richmond.	1.00	10.41	
	4.45	E. Saugatuck.	12.45		
	5.35	Holland.	12.35	9.50	
	5.10	New Holland.	11.52		
	6.07	Oliver.	11.37	9.22	
		Ottawa.	11.31		
	6.25	Robinson.	11.20	9.05	
		Spoonville.	11.05		
	7.10	Nunica.	10.55	8.35	
	7.28	Fruitport.	10.36	8.30	
	8.00	Muskegon.	9.30	7.30	
		Montague.	8.25		
		Pentwater.	6.45		

Grand Rapids Branch.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.		GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.			Mail.	Express.
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	A. M.
5.30	4.50	Holland.	12.20	10.00	
5.34	5.04	Zeland.	12.06	9.46	
	5.47	Vriesland.	11.53	9.33	
	6.00	Hudson.	11.40	9.20	
	6.13	Jennison's.	11.27	9.07	
	6.19	Grandville.	11.21	9.01	
	6.40	Gr. Rapids.	11.00	8.40	

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Going North.		STATIONS.		Going South.	
No. 4.	No. 2.			No. 3.	No. 1.
P. M.	P. M.			P. M.	A. M.
9.30	12.55	Muskegon	9.25	7.30	
8.30	12.15	Ferryburg	3.03	8.30	
8.00	12.10	Grand Haven	3.06	8.40	
	7.15	Pigeon	3.40	9.35	
	6.30	Holland	4.08	11.04	
	5.30	Fillmore	4.28	11.35	
	3.50	Allegan	5.21	1.00	

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

FROM GR'ND RAPIDS.		STATIONS.		TO GR'ND RAPIDS.	
Express.	Mail.			Express.	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
4.15	7.00	Grand Rapids.	11.00	9.40	
4.33	7.20	Grandville.	10.40	9.24	
4.49	7.37	Byron Centre.	10.23	9.08	
5.07	7.54	Dorr.	10.04	8.50	
5.17	8.05	Hilliards.	9.53	8.40	
5.26	8.14	Hopkiss.	9.43	8.32	
5.30	8.37	Allegan.	9.17	8.10	
5.17	9.08	Otsego.	8.46	7.42	
6.26	9.16	Plainwell.	8.37	7.38	
6.43	9.33	Cooper.	8.18	7.18	
7.05	9.55	Kalamazoo.	8.00	7.00	
7.24	10.13	Portage.	7.39	6.35	
7.42	10.30	Schoolcraft.	7.20	6.15	
7.53	10.41	Flowerfield.	7.10	6.05	
8.03	10.51	Moorepark.	7.03	5.53	
8.14	11.02	Three Rivers.	6.50	5.43	
8.26	11.14	Florence.	6.37	5.27	
8.35	11.21	Constantine.	6.30	5.22	
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
9.45	11.30	White Pigeon.	6.20	5.10	
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	A. M.
8.50	9.20	Chicago.	10.40	8.50	
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	A. M.
9.40	5.10	Toledo.	11.45	12.01	
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	A. M.
7.05	9.40	Cleveland.	7.30	8.00	
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
1.10	4.05	Buffalo.	12.25	1.00	

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$1 00 @ \$1 25
Beans, bushel	1 50 @ 1 75
Butter, lb.	6 @ 8
Clover seed, bushel	6 @ 5 00
Eggs, dozen	13 @ 13
Honey, lb.	13 @ 18
Hay, ton	10 00 @ 12 00
Hides, green lb.	6 @ 6
Maple sugar, lb.	10 @ 12
Onions, bushel	1 25 @ 1 50
Potatoes, bushel	6 @ 1 00
Timothy Seed, bushel	3 00 @ 3 50
Wool, lb.	6 @ 6

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed lb.	6 @ 7
Chickens, dressed lb.	8 @ 9
Lard, lb.	6 @ 10
Pork, dressed lb.	7 @ 8
Smoked meat, lb.	12 @ 14
Smoked ham, lb.	6 @ 10
Smoked shoulders, lb.	6 @ 9
Turkeys, lb.	6 @ 10
Tallow, lb.	6 @ 6

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$4 00
" " green	3 00
" " beech, dry	3 00
" " green	2 50
Hemlock Bark	5 50
Staves, white oak	12 00 @ 14 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 00 @ 3 50
Heading bolts, hardwood	4 50
Stave bolts, softwood	3 50
Stave bolts, hardwood	4 00
Railroad ties	15

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected by the "Plugeter Mills.")

Wheat, white bushel	\$1 45 @ \$1 50
Corn, shelled bushel	6 @ 50
Oats, bushel	6 @ 40
Buckwheat, bushel	80 @ 85
Rye, bushel	80 @ 85
Bran, ton	18 00
Feed, ton	30 00
" " 100 lb.	1 70
Barley, 100 lb.	2 50
Middling, 100 lb.	1 30
Flour, 100 lb.	4 00
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	6 00 @ 7 00
Buckwheat Flour, 100 lb.	4 50
Fine meal, 100 lb.	1 75

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and Notary Public; River street.

MC BRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery; office with M. D. Howard, cor. Eighth and River streets.

ORT, F. J., Attorney at Law, Collecting and Pension Claim Agent. Office East of "City Hotel."

Bakeries.

BINNEKANT, J., Proprietor of the Pioneer Bakery; baking done to order; 8th street.

PESSINK, Mrs. L., Proprietress of City Bakery; Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in this line served no call; 8th street.

Banking and Exchange.

KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting. Drafts bought and sold; cor. Eighth and River streets.

Books and Stationery.

BINNEKANT, Miss A. M., Dealer in Books & Stationery; Confectionary, Toys, etc.; River Street.

CLOETINGH, A., Book-Binder, and dealer in Books and Stationery; River street.

KANTERS, L. T. & CO., Dealers in Books, Stationery, Toys, Notions and Candles; opposite City Drug Store, Eighth street.

Boots and Shoes.

ELFERDINK & WESTERHOF, General dealers in Boots and Shoes; repairing neatly done; River street.

HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather, Findings, etc.; Eighth street.

SPRIETMA, L. & SON, Dealers in and Manufacturers of all kinds of Boots and Shoes; 8th St.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth St.

VAN PUTTEN, W. M., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; River St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining to the business. See advertisement.

Dry Goods.

BERTSCH, D., General dealer in Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Hats, Caps, etc.; cor. Eighth and Market streets.

Flour and Feed.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS, Dealers in Flour and Feed, Grains and Hay, Mill-stuff, &c. &c. Labarbe's old stand; 8th street. See advertisement.

Furniture.

MEYER H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins, Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

REIDSEMA J. M. & SON, General Dealers in Furniture & Coffins; Eighth Street. See advertisement.

VENNEMA, A., Dealer in Furniture, Wall Paper, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains, &c. Waggonshop in rear of Store; Eighth Street.

General Dealers.

DURSEMA J. & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hats, Caps, Clothing and Feed; River street.

THE ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and conveyancer; office and store, cor. 9th and Market street.

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES, General Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc.; River St.

WERKMAN, H. D., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Flour & Provisions. New Store, Eighth Street.

WERKMAN & SONS, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, etc.; Grain, Flour and Feed made a specialty; River St.

Painters.

WEYMAR & KRUIDENIER, House & Carriage Painters; shop over Vaarwerk's Grocery Store, First Ward, Eighth Street.

Groceries.

FOLIETSTRA, A., Groceries and Supplies; a ready market for country produce; a choice stock always on hand; cor. Eighth and Market St.

THE VAARWERK, G. J., Family Supply Store; a choice stock of groceries always on hand. Blacksmith shop in rear of Store; Eighth street.

Hardware.

HAVERKATE, G. J. & SON, 1st Ward Hardware Store; sell cheaper than any other; 8th street.

KROON, G. J., Retail Dealer in all the branches of Hardware. A full stock always on hand; 8th street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hardware; cor. Eighth and River street.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS, Dealers in Hardware, Tin-ware and Farming Implements; Eighth street.

Hotels.

AETNA HOUSE, P. ZALMAN, Proprietor. First-class accommodation. Free Buss to and from the Trains. Eighth Street.

CITY HOTEL, E. KELLOGG & SON, Proprietors. Built in 1873; furnished in elegant style, and a first-class hotel throughout.

PHOENIX HOTEL, J. RYDER, Proprietor; opposite the C. & M. L. S. R. R. Depot; good accommodation; building and furniture new.

Livery and Sale Stables.

BENDER, G. H., Livery and Sale Stable; new barn; opposite City Hotel; Market street.

BOONE, H., Livery and Sale Stable; Market street.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; good accommodation for horses; 9th street, near Market.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of Pumps, and Agricultural Implements; commission agent for Moving Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of *Plugeter Mills*; (Steam Saw and Flour Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

SCOTT, W. J., Planing, Matching, Scroll-sawing and Moulding; River street.

VERBEEK, H. W. & CO., Proprietors of the Phoenix Planing Mill. All kinds of building material furnished at Grand Rapids prices.

WINTERS BROS. & BROWER (successors to DUTTON & THOMPSON), Engineers and Machinists. See Advertisement.

ZIEB CARL, Proprietor of *Holland Brewery*; tenth street, opposite Tannery of Cappon & Bertsch.

Meat Markets.

KEYS, P., First Ward Meat Market; best of Meats always on hand. Eighth Street.

KUITE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt, and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper and twine; 8th street.

Merchant Tailors.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

VORST, W., Merchant Tailor. Cloth purchased elsewhere, will be cut to order. Repairing promptly attended to. River Street.

Notary Publics.

DOESBURG, H., Notary Public and Conveyancer; office at residence, Ninth street.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Collections made in Holland and vicinity.

VAN SCHULVEN, G., Notary Public, Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer; Office, *Holland City News*.

WALSH, M., Notary Public, Conveyancer, Insurance and Real Estate Office; *City Drug Store*, 8th Street.

Photographs.

LAUDER GEORGE, Photographs and Gems in all the various styles and sizes; Gallery on Eighth Street.

Physicians.

ANNIS, T. E., Physician; residence, opposite S. W. cor. Public Square.

BEST, L. E. M. D., M. C. Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Residence for a limited period at the City Hotel.

LEDEBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon; Office in Van Landegend's Brick Block, 3d floor.

POWERS, T. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon; office on M. D. HOWARD'S lot, corner of 8th and River st.; residence on 10th st.

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Surgeon, Physician Obstetrician, Regular graduated and Licensed. Office at residence, corner 9th and Fish Street.

Publishers.

VORST, C., Publisher of *De Wachter*, Organ of the True Ref. Dutch Church.

Sewing Machines.

KANTERS, A. M., Agent for Grover and Baker's Sewing Machines; Eighth street.

Saddlers.

DEVRIES, U., Dealer in Harness, Satchels, Trunks, Saddles, Whips, Robes, etc.; Eighth street.

VAUPELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips; Eighth street.

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

KANTERS, R., Dealer in Staves, Wood and Bark; office at his residence, Eighth Block, set.

Tobacco and Cigars.

THE ROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth st.

Wagon

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch gives the particulars of a terrible riot in the Honesdale mining district of Pennsylvania. A body of striking miners attacked a party of Swedes who refused to join the Workingmen's League. Pistols, knives, clubs and stones were used with terrible effect. About 25 Swedes were seriously injured, some of them fatally, and several of the rioters were fearfully bruised.

Two men were killed outright, two fatally injured, and four seriously hurt, by the fall of a building in Brooklyn, the other day.

The New York Cremation Society had another meeting a few evenings ago, about fifty persons, including one woman, being present. The Committee on Organization reported, recommending the incorporation of a stock company as the most feasible means of obtaining the desired end. The Stevens House, a new nine-story hotel in New York, has been suddenly deserted on account of the bulging of the walls. Huge timbers are now braced against the building to keep it from tumbling down.

A DISPATCH from Pittsburgh says that "another great industrial strike is going on in the oil regions, caused by the very low price of petroleum. Most of the oil producers of the region have combined for the purpose of suspending operations until a scarcity of the article enhances its price."

The West.

THE Chicago Evening Journal has just completed its thirtieth year. In all these years it has never had occasion to defend a libel suit. . . . Detroit (Mich.) statistics: Number of manufactories in the city, 402—the largest number in single branches being cigars, breweries, iron and furniture; capital employed, \$28,540,000; value of annual products, \$28,540,000; number of employees, 114,668; annual amount paid in wages, \$7,131,780. . . . A Salt Lake (Utah) dispatch says: "Old man Bender, now in jail here, has been identified through photographs of him sent to Kansas, and will be taken there. The young man arrested as his son has been released, he proving to be a deserter from the army."

The temperance excitement in Oshkosh, Wis., rose to fever heat a few nights ago. The Common Council met to decide the question of license or no license, and at the same time the ladies of the Temperance Union held a meeting to pray for the Common Council. While the ladies were praying, someone cut the gas main, leaving the room in total darkness. The Common Council listened to a speech by Mrs. Henry Lines on the part of the ladies, and a long argument of Ald. Doe against license. The question finally passed, by a vote of 11 for license and 7 against. . . . The orders for the abatement of saloons declared nuisances in Des Moines, Ia., have been placed in the Sheriff's hands. The Sheriff is ordered to abate the nuisance by excluding the person from carrying on the business found to be a nuisance, and, if necessary, in order to abate the nuisance, the Sheriff is further ordered to lock up said building and keep it locked. . . . Track-laying on the Des Moines and Minnesota narrow-gauge railroad is going forward at the rate of one mile per day. The managers expect to have the road completed to Ames, Iowa, by the 4th of July. Six hundred tons of iron are now en route, and arrangements have been made for the purchase of another passenger engine, to cost \$10,000. . . . The Iowa Seed Commissioners have bought, at St. Paul, 2,000 bushels of potatoes and 6,000 bushels of corn for the Northwestern settlers. As the State appropriation is limited to seed, many settlers will need aid in other ways to carry them through the harvest.

The following is an abstract of the summaries and estimates of the National Crop Reporter of the 27th of April: The area planted in Irish potatoes last year in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin was, in round numbers, 554,000 acres, the average percentage of increase upon which is estimated at nearly 5 per cent., or about 28,000 acres. Correspondents in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin estimate the probable increase in the area of barley to be 2 to 10 per cent. as compared with last year. The average condition of swine April 1, in the eight States named above, shows a very low rate as compared with the condition at the same date last year, representing the latter at 100, the average for the eight at a fraction less than 81. None of the States report over 90, and Missouri returns 67. The average prices of leading articles are as follows: Wheat, \$1.17; corn, 55c; oats, 42c; hay, \$9.27; swine, \$4.66; potatoes, \$1.15.

A CENSUS of St. Louis taken by the School Board shows the total number between the ages of 5 and 21 in that city to be 138,131, giving a population of about 435,000. . . . The Globe Theater, in Chicago, was recently destroyed by fire.

A VERY important decision has been rendered by Judge Blodgett, of the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago, involving the right of wives and daughters of bankrupts to hold property against the claims of creditors. The assignee of a bankrupt had seized all the assets he could find, among which were several articles claimed by the bankrupt's wife and daughter as having been earned by them as agents or clerks of the bankrupt. The Court decided that the claim of the petitioners was legal, and ordered the assignee to restore the property to their possession. . . . The whisky traffic has been banished from Dwight, Ill. . . . Six students of Ann Arbor (Mich.) University have been suspended for "hazing." . . . The old man and woman arrested some time ago in the mountains of Utah on suspicion of being Bender, the Kansas miscreant, and his partner in sin, have arrived at Topeka, Kan., and been fully identified as the Cherry Vale butchers. The son and daughter are still at large.

The South.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch states that the whole Amite valley is under water. The river generally has a bank of twelve to fifteen feet, but now the water is over four feet deep over the banks, and has washed away houses, implements, etc. The inhabitants have fled to the highlands, where they now abide in a destitute condition. . . . The Columbia Mills, at Richmond, Va., were recently destroyed by fire. Loss, \$500,000.

THE Mayor of New Orleans, in a dispatch to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, states that the number of people in Louisiana already partially or totally ruined by the floods is 25,000, and that the continued high water will increase the number to 50,000.

OF the 106 estimates of the cotton crop of 1873, opened at the Memphis Cotton Exchange, the highest was 4,257,613; lowest, 3,891,036; average, 4,132,102.

Washington.

A WASHINGTON telegram announces that at

a caucus composed of the leading Republican Senators who voted for the vetoed Currency bill, held at the house of Senator Morton, "it was decided to draw up an address to the country, and Senators Morton, Carpenter, Logan, Ferry, of Michigan, and West, were appointed to draft it. The instructions to the committee are to contrast the message of Dec. 1 with the veto message, and to attempt to show the alleged inconsistency of the two positions of the President. The committee are to endeavor to show that the December message recommends inflation, at least \$150,000,000."

SENATOR EDMUNDS has prepared a bill empowering the President to appoint a commission consisting of an army officer of rank not lower than Lieutenant-Colonel, a Commander of the Navy, and a citizen expert not connected in any way with any telegraph company, who shall examine into the postal telegraph project, and report to Congress as to the advisability of its adoption in the United States.

A WASHINGTON telegram gives the following as the general outline of a financial compromise that will probably be agreed upon by the expansionists and hard-money men of Congress: 1. Fixing the legal-tender limit at \$332,000,000, the total now issued. 2. Free banking, with provisions for redemption, and the abolition of the reserves held for circulation. 3. The retirement of the legal-tenders at the rate of 33 1/3 per cent., as fast as new bank notes are issued, until the volume of legal-tenders is reduced to \$300,000,000. 4. The issue at some future date, probably in 1877, of a 4 1/2 per cent. 30-year gold bond, exchangeable for legal-tenders, the greenbacks received to be used in the purchase of 6 per cent. bonds.

THE House Committee on Appropriations has completed the Pension bill, appropriating \$29,000,000. . . . Attorneys for Brooks and Baxter have arrived at Washington, where they propose to argue the question of the right of their respective clients to the Governorship of Arkansas before Attorney-General Williams.

Political.

A CALL has been issued by the Anti-Monopolists of Iowa for a State Convention at Des Moines on the 24th of June next.

General.

THE completion of the great bridge at St. Louis is promised by the 20th of May.

AN INQUIRY at the offices of the different steamship lines, says a New York telegram, shows that the aggregate number of travelers to Europe this season will probably be much less than in 1873. This reduction is generally attributed to the effects of the late panic and unsettled state of the currency. . . . The Federal Council of Internationals have resolved to dissolve, the organization having proved a complete failure in the United States.

THE Odd-Fellows throughout the country very generally observed April 27 as a holiday in commemoration of the 55th anniversary of the introduction of the order in the United States.

THE report that Senator Schurz will take editorial charge of a German newspaper in New York after the expiration of his term is denied.

Foreign.

ADVICES from St. Thomas state that the authorities of San Domingo have removed the flag of the Samana Bay Company, and resumed possession of the bay and surrounding territory. . . . A Madrid dispatch reports that the Carlists before Bilbao have been compelled by the heavy fire of the Republican batteries to abandon their positions at Portugait and San Tercero.

DR. SAMUEL G. HOWE, the Resident Commissioner in San Domingo of the Samana Bay Company, asserts that British influence was at the bottom of the troubles that have resulted in the ejection of the company from the island and the seizure of their property by the Dominican Government.

THE British House of Commons has voted a reduction of the income tax one penny in a pound, and the abolition of the house license duty, as recommended in the annual budget. The Indian Budget estimates the extraordinary expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1874-5, on account of the famine, at \$32,500,000, and proposes a loan of \$42,500,000 to meet any demand.

THE worst of the famine in India is now over. A report has been presented in the British House of Lords to the effect that the crops for the coming season promise to be abundant, and the present provisions against famine are ample. . . . The British House of Commons was the other day the scene of a personal colloquy worthy of our own Congress. Mr. Smollett made a fierce attack on Mr. Gladstone, and moved that the suddenness of the dissolution of Parliament was deserving of the censure of the House. In the course of his remarks he denounced the ex-Premier as a trickster. The latter challenged Smollett to repeat the epithet applied to him, and on that gentleman's refusal to do so, denounced him as lacking in decency and manliness. The commons, without a division, defeated the motion of Mr. Smollett.

THE London papers freely comment upon President Grant's veto of the currency bill. The Times says: "To British eyes the apparently interminable inflation of currency is a hazardous proceeding fraught with peril to the prosperity and even to the unity of the American Commonwealth; but it is not denied that no other country in the world could do what America has hitherto done with its finances. It is a law of the American nature to expand and develop in every possible direction. . . . Senator Castelar has written a letter in which he declares himself in favor of a Federal Republic for Spain."

THE temperance crusade has reached England, making a first appearance at Manchester. . . . There have been serious disorders in Poland, growing out of the attempts to force the inhabitants to attach themselves to the Russian national church. The priests of twenty-six parishes in the Government of Siedlee were all thrown into prison for refusing to obey the general orders of the Russo-Greek Church. In many places the peasantry stoned the priests, which led to collisions with the military, in which large numbers of peasants were shot down, and many soldiers killed and wounded. The priests at Siedlee and other chief towns are crowded with prisoners. Besides the arrests which were made, the inhabitants of the troubled districts were sentenced to be beaten—the men with fifty blows and the women with twenty-five, while children received ten blows each, without distinction of age or sex. Some of the women, who were violent in their language, received as many as 150 blows. . . . A London telegram says there is a serious misunderstanding regarding the rank and precedence of the Duchess of Edinburgh.

THE financial policy of the German Government does not appear to be a very great failure, as the Finance Minister reports a surplus on hand for 1873 of 21,000,000 thalers. . . . A dispatch from the seat of war in Achene says: "In the battle of the 11th, 8,000 na-

tives made a general attack on the Dutch positions. They attempted to carry the works at Kraton by assault, and were driven back with great slaughter."

The Southern Floods.

Accounts from Louisiana, Arkansas and other Southern States continue to give particulars of the widespread devastation caused by the floods in the valley of the Mississippi. A telegram from Monroe, La., dated April 27, says: "It is impossible to give an idea of the extent of the overflow here. The water is higher than was ever known. The town is an island two and a half miles long by half a mile wide, from which there is no exit except by boats, or by swimming. People living in the rear have been driven in. All the vacant houses are taken, and several families are living in the Court-House. Business is almost completely suspended, but the houses are open. Fully 1,000 people in the town have not rations for three days, nor money to buy one. Stock of every kind is gathered in the town and starving. Trenton is under water from Crossley's residence up beyond the business houses of the town, from six inches at the foot of the principal street on the river bank, to eight feet in the rear. There are no crops to speak of, and there have not been five days' work done along the river in four weeks. What the people are to do, God only knows."

Capt. Blanks, an old Onachita river steamboatman, in a letter to the New Orleans Relief Committee estimates the number of people in actual want on the Onachita alone at 11,000. This number have been under water over three weeks. They lost all their hogs, and nearly all their cattle are either lost or starving. The people themselves have neither money nor credit, no place to go to, and nothing to do. But this estimate by no means discloses the distress of those residing on small bayous and creeks, which have been overflowed by the backwater and floods of rain. These, too, must suffer or receive assistance. If these be added, the number needing help is not short of 25,000 people in the district referred to.

THE New Orleans Times says the extent of the damage which has resulted from the great overflow is just beginning to be fully understood; but that it was vast was readily conceived, but that it should involve 5,000,000 of acres and a population of 178,000 was apparently beyond reasonable calculation; yet such is really the case in the cotton regions. It is now ascertained that nine of the largest and richest parishes producing cotton have been inundated, embracing fully 2,500,000 acres. The amount of cotton land in these parishes in actual cultivation is ascertained to be 250,000 acres, besides 100,000 acres in corn. These estimates include only the large places, leaving out hundreds of small farms, and all estimates for cattle, hogs, and gardens. The population of these nine parishes is 20,394 whites, and 54,033 negroes, according to the census of 1870.

In the sugar-producing parishes, ascertained facts discover an equal, if not a greater, amount of ruin and suffering. The overflow in the sugar district covers nearly 2,500,000 acres, tilled and untilled, including a production of 30,000 hogheads of sugar, besides a large product of rice and the crops of small farmers, of whom there are many hundreds, who have lost their stock and pretty much everything else they possessed. The population of these parishes, according to the census of 1870, was 50,368 whites and 72,241 blacks, making a total of 122,609. In the sugar-producing district, embracing about twelve parishes, it is believed that more than 25,000 people are now in actual suffering for the necessary supplies of life, and that in less than 60 days the number of those whose circumstances will require alleviation will be increased to more than 50,000 persons.

VETO.

Message of President Grant Vetoing the Senate Finance Bill.

To the Senate of the United States: Herewith I return Senate bill No. 617, entitled "An act to fix the amount of United States notes and the circulation of national banks, and for other purposes," without approval. In doing so, I must express my regret at not being able to give my assent to a majority of legislators chosen by the people to make laws for their guidance, and I have studiously sought to find sufficient arguments to justify such assent, but unsuccessfully. Practically, it is a question whether the measure under discussion would give an additional dollar to the irredeemable paper currency of the country or not, and whether, by requiring three-fourths of the reserves to be retained by banks and prohibiting interest to be received on the balance, it might not prove a contraction. But the fact cannot be concealed that, theoretically, the bill increases the paper circulation \$100,000,000, less only the amount of reserves restrained from circulation by the provisions of the second section. The measure has been supported on the theory that it would give increased circulation. It is a fair inference, therefore, that, in practice the measure should fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of Congress, would clamor for such inflation as would give the expected relief. This theory, in my belief, is a departure from the true principles of finance, national interest, national obligations to creditors, Congressional promises, party pledges on the part of both the political parties, and of the personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to Congress, and in my inaugural address.

In my annual message to Congress in December, 1869, the following passages appear: "Among the evils growing out of the rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties, of the Government, to secure to the citizen a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now, and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interests of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay, beyond their contracts, the premium on gold at the date of their purchases, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuation, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values, gold, is detrimental to the interest of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for, in all sales where future payment is to be made, both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received. I earnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payment, and put an immediate stop to the fluctuations of the value of currency."

I still adhere to the view then expressed. As early as Dec. 4, 1865, the House of Representatives passed a resolution by a vote of 144 yeas to 6 nays, concurring in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the necessity of a contraction of the currency with a view to as early a resumption of specie payments as the business interests of the country will permit, and pledging co-operative action to this end, as speedily as possible. The first act passed by the Forty-first Congress, on the 18th day of March, 1869, was as follows: "An Act to Strengthen the Public Credit of the United States."

"Be it enacted, etc., That, in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Govern-

ment to discharge all its obligations to the public creditor, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the law in virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, and of all the interest-bearing obligations, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same be paid in lawful moneys or other currency than gold and silver; but none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time notes of the United States shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin; and the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin."

This act still remains as a continuing pledge of the United States to make provision at the earliest practicable moment for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. A declaration contained in the act of June 20, 1864, created an obligation that the total amount of United States notes issued, or to be issued, should never exceed \$400,000,000. The amount in actual circulation was actually reduced to \$356,000,000, at which point Congress passed the act of Feb. 4, 1868, suspending the further reduction of the currency.

The \$44,000,000 have ever been regarded a reserve to be used only in case of an emergency, such as has occurred on several occasions, and must occur when, from any cause, the revenues suddenly fall below the expenditures; and such a reserve is necessary because the fractional currency, amounting to \$50,000,000, is redeemable in legal-tenders on call. It may be said that such a return of fractional currency for redemption is improbable, but let steps be taken for a return to a specie basis, and it will be found that silver will take the place of fractional currency as rapidly as it can be supplied. When the premium on gold reaches a sufficiently low point, with the amount of United States notes to be issued permanently within proper limits, and the Treasury so strengthened as to be able to redeem them in coin on demand, it will be then safe to inaugurate a system of free banking, with such provisions as to make the compulsory redemption of circulating notes of banks in coin or United States notes, themselves redeemable and made equivalent to coin. As a measure preparatory to free banking, or for placing the Government in a position to redeem its notes in coin at the earliest practicable moment, the revenues of the country should be increased so as to pay the current expenses, provide for the sinking fund required by law, and also a surplus to be retained in the Treasury in gold. I am not a believer in any artificial method of making paper money equal to coin, when coin is not owned or held ready to redeem the promises to pay; for paper money is nothing more than promises to pay, and is valuable exactly in proportion to the amount of coin that it can be converted into. While coin is not used as a circulating medium, or the currency of the country is not convertible into it at par, it becomes an article of commerce as much as any other product. The surplus will seek a foreign market as well as any other surplus. The balance of trade has nothing to do with the question. The duties on imports, being required in coin, create a limited demand for gold, and about enough to satisfy that demand remains in the country. To increase this supply, I see no way open but by the Government hoarding through the means above given, and possibly by requiring the national banks to aid. It is claimed by the advocates of the measure herewith returned that there is an unequal distribution of the banking capital of the country. I was disposed to give great weight to this view of the question at first, but, on reflection, it will be remembered that there still remains \$4,000,000 of authorized bank note circulation assigned to States having less than their quota not yet taken. In addition to this, the States having less than their quota of bank circulation have the option of \$35,000,000 more to be taken from those States having more than their proportion. When this is all taken up, or when specie payments are fully restored, or are in rapid process of restoration, will be the time to consider the question of "more currency."

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 22, 1874.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Report of the Chairman of the Senate Transportation Committee—It Recommends the Construction of Four Great Water Routes—The Cost Estimated at \$120,000,000 to \$155,000,000.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, has submitted to the United States Senate the report of the Special Committee on Transportation, of which he is Chairman. The committee, it will be remembered, spent nearly the whole of the vacation traveling over the country gathering information and obtaining the judgment of persons interested as to the relief measures required. Senator Windom, in his report, says the committee have come to the conclusion that no substantial reduction in the cost of transportation is to be anticipated from unregulated competition between the existing railways, nor is competition to be induced by authorizing the construction of additional lines, if they are to be under private management and control. As to the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to regulate inter-State commerce, the committee find that Congress, in its discretion and under its responsibility to the people, may first prescribe rules by which instruments, vehicles and agents engaged in transporting commodities from one State into and through another, shall be governed, whether such transportation is by land or water.

Second—That it may appropriate money for the construction of railways or canals where the same shall be necessary for the regulation of commerce.

Third—That it may incorporate a company with authority to construct them.

Fourth—That it may exercise the right of eminent domain within a State in order to provide for the construction of said railways or canals, etc.

Fifth—It may, in its exercise of the right of eminent domain, take for public use, paying just compensation therefor, any existing railway or canal owned by private persons or corporations. These propositions are discussed at considerable length in the report of the committee, and the decisions of the courts from which they were deducted are there cited. After a most careful consideration of the merits of the various proposed improvements, taking into account the cost, practicability and probable advantages of each, the committee have come to the unanimous conclusion that the following are the most feasible and advantageous channels of commerce to be created or improved by the National Government, and Congress shall act upon this subject, namely:

First—The Mississippi river; Second—A continuous water-line of adequate capacity from the Mississippi river to the city of New York, via the northern lakes.

Third—A route adequate to the wants of commerce, through the central tier of States, from the Mississippi river, via the Ohio and Kanawha rivers, to a point in West Virginia, thence by canal and slack-water or by a freight-railway to tide water.

Fourth—A route from the Mississippi river, via the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, to a point in Alabama or Tennessee, and thence by canal

and slack water, or by a freight-railway to the ocean.

The Committee estimate the cost of the improvement to the Mississippi river at \$16,000,000; of the Northern route, including the Fox and Wisconsin River canal, and Hennepin canal, and enlargement of the New York canals, the cost is estimated at \$19,000,000; of the central route, including the radical improvement of the Ohio river to give six or seven feet of navigation at low water, and of the Kanawha river to give six feet of water, \$25,000,000, and the connection by canal or freight-railway to tide-water in Virginia; a canal to cost \$55,000,000, or railroad \$25,000,000.

Of the Southern route the improvement of the Tennessee river, to give three feet of navigation, and the construction of a canal or freight railway to the Atlantic ocean at a cost respectively of \$35,000,000 or \$30,000,000. If canals be constructed the total cost will be about \$155,000,000. If the railways be chosen, the total cost will be about \$120,000,000. An actual expenditure of from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 per annum will be required for six years, when the whole can be completed. The resulting benefits will for all time annually repay more than the entire cost. But I am asked how the money is to be raised for these improvements. I reply, by a system of rigid economy in all expenditures not absolutely necessary, by which nearly enough can be saved for this purpose.

Second—By the issue of public improvement bonds, or, third, by taxation if the latter policy be adopted; I suggest that a restoration of the tax on tea and coffee will produce about \$20,000,000 per annum, which will be sufficient to complete the entire work in six years. The repeal of that tax has caused but little, if any, reduction in the cost of this article, and its restoration would not materially increase it. At the end of six years the tax could be repealed, and these great public works would stand forever as monuments to the wisdom of the present Congress. I do not believe, however, that it would be necessary either to issue bonds or to levy additional taxes.

The inauguration of the system of internal improvements indicated would so stimulate the business energies of the country that we would find it easier to raise the additional revenue required than it now is to meet existing obligations.

The Arkansas Rebellion.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 27.—There is no material change between the two belligerent Governors or the United States forces. Baxter's forces were increased by the arrival of one more company from Hempstead county to-day. Both sides are expecting reinforcements to-night. The people generally seem to be satisfied that the Legislature should settle the pending difficulty, though the Brooks side say the Legislature will not meet in obedience to Gov. Baxter's call.

LITTLE ROCK, April 28.—A company of Baxter men took possession of the Fort Smith train to-day, near Lewisburg, to prevent some reinforcements for Brooks from reaching the city. Capt. William F. Graves, of the Brooks forces, left the State House this evening, and came into the Baxter lines, stating that he had quit that party.

The Baxterites are jubilant. They claim that the Government has decided in their favor.

HANNAPFORD & THOMPSON, Publishers, Chicago, Ill., announce a 4th edition of Periam's *Groundswell, or History of the Farmer's Movement*. This sale was made in less than 3 months. The demand is extraordinary. Agents make money rapidly with it, spite of hard times.

As an illustration of the immense bovine resources of Texas, it is stated that one breeder there boasts that he will have 75,000 calves to brand this season. He says that he branded 63,000 last year, and 70,000 the year preceding.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

PEEVES	81 1/2 @ 13
HOGS—Dressed	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
COTTON	17 1/2 @
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 85 @ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 54 @ 1 53
White Western	1 75 @ 1 77
RYE	1 10 @ 1 15
CORN—New Mixed Western	84 @ 87
Old do	86 @ 88
OATS—Mixed Western	62 @ 65
White do	65 @ 67
PORK—New Mess	16 85 @ 17 00
LARD—Steam	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
CHEESE	11 @ 17
BUTTER—Western	21 @ 27

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @ 6 50
Choice Native	5 75 @ 6 50
Good to Prime Steers	5 25 @ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	3 25 @ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 75 @ 5 00
Inferior to Common	2 50 @ 3 25
HOGS—Live	4 85 @ 5 90
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	8 50 @ 9 00
Red Winter	5 50 @ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 29 @ 1 30
No. 2 Spring	1 25 @ 1 25 1/2
No. 3 Spring	1 18 1/2 @ 1 24 1/2
CORN—No. 2, Old and New	64 @ 65
OATS—No. 2	46 @ 47
RYE—No. 2	92 @ 93
BARLEY—No. 2	1 58 @ 1 60
BUTTER—Choice to Fancy Yellow	35 @ 38
Medium to Good	28 @ 32
EGGS—Fresh	12 @ 12
PORK—Mess	16 25 @ 16 30
LARD	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 26 @ 1 27
No. 2 Red Winter	1 59 @ 1 60
CORN—No. 2	67 @ 68
OATS—No. 2	51 @ 52
RYE—No. 2	1 00 @ 1 02
BARLEY—No. 2	1 60 @ 1 65
PORK—Mess	16 62 1/2 @
LARD	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
HOGS	4 00 @ 5 75
CATTLE	4 00 @ 6 00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 44 @ 1 45
CORN	65 @ 68
OATS	48 @ 53
RYE	1 08 @ 1 20
BARLEY	1 50 @ 1 70
PORK—Mess	16 62 1/2 @
LARD	10 @ 10 1/2

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 32 @ 1 33
No. 2	1 25 @ 1 29
CORN—No. 2	63 @ 64 1/2
OATS—No. 2	45 1/2 @ 46 1/2
RYE—No. 1	90 1/2 @ 91 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2	1 54 @ 1 55
PORK	16 25 @ 16 50
LARD	9 1/2 @ 10

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 48 @ 1 49
No. 2 Red	1 47 @ 1 48
CORN	69 @ 72
OATS	50 @ 52
CLOVER SEED	5 70 @ 5 80

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	1 67 @ 1 68
No. 1	1 59 1/2 @ 1 60 1/2
Amber	1 48 @ 1 49
CORN	75 1/2 @ 76 1/2
OATS	55 1/2 @ 56 1/2
CLOVER SEED	6 10 @ 6 15

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 55 1/2 @ 1 56 1/2
No. 2 Red	1 45 1/2 @ 1 46 1/2

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.—Senate.—The bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect a permanent settlement on the public lands of the United States was discussed, amended, and laid over. ... The bill was again under consideration. ... At 2:20 p. m. Gen. Hancock brought to the Senate a message from the President vetoing the Finance bill. When the message was read, Conkling moved that it be printed and laid on the table. Agreed to.

House.—E. R. Hoar, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into execution the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution concerning citizenship, and to define certain rights of citizens of the United States in foreign countries. ... The House, in Committee of the Whole, disposed of fourteen pages of the General Appropriation bill and adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 23.—Senate.—Davis introduced a bill to reduce the tax on the circulation of State banks to an amount equal to that paid by national banks. ... The Mennonite and Louisiana bills were discussed without action.

House.—Southard offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire and report the reason why \$25,000,000 of the national bank currency authorized to be withdrawn from the States having more than their proportion has not been withdrawn and distributed under the provisions of the act of the 12th of May, 1870. ... Hereford introduced a bill providing that the tax on State banks shall not be other or greater than the tax on national banks. ... The House devoted the most of the day to the consideration of the General Appropriation bill, and the bill concerning the rights of United States citizens in foreign countries.

FRIDAY, April 24.—Senate.—The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment the same bill passed by the Senate at the last session, providing for the distribution of the Geneva award. ... The Louisiana bill was discussed. ... Edmunds introduced a bill to provide for a commission upon the subject of postal telegraphy. ... Windom presented a report from the Transportation Committee, and made a lengthy speech in explanation thereof.

House.—The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported and referred. It appropriates \$3,347,304. ... The House, sitting as Committee of the Whole, devoted several hours to the consideration of the General Appropriation bill.

SATURDAY, April 25.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was finally completed in Committee of the Whole. ... Quite a sharp discussion was had on the motion to strike out \$1,400 for horses and carriage for the Department of Justice, which was finally carried, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 27.—Senate.—The Senate gave the whole day to the hearing of eulogies on the late Charles Sumner.

House.—The following bills were introduced: By Lawrence, to facilitate resumption of specie payments, and to prevent fluctuations in the value of United States notes; by Crossland, repealing all laws imposing a tax on State banks; by Fort, to impose a tax of 5 per cent. on all incomes of individuals and corporations exceeding \$5,000; by Briggs, declaring it oppressive to impose additional taxation, and inexpedient to retrench on necessary appropriations already made in the interest of commerce, and providing, as a measure of temporary relief, for the issue of an additional \$50,000,000 of legal tender notes; by Poland, providing for free banking and the redemption of national bank notes, and a speedy return to specie payments. ... A number of eulogies on the late Senator Sumner were delivered, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 28.—Senate.—Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on bills to relieve the political disabilities of J. W. Bennett, of Maryland; John Forsyth, of Alabama; George Pickens, of Virginia; David A. Tefft, of North Carolina; and Stephen Semmes, of Alabama. ... The Louisiana and the Louisville Canal bills claimed the attention of the Senate for a while, after which the great question of the day, the finance veto, came up for consideration. After considerable discussion the Chair put the question: Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the President's objections? The roll was called and the vote resulted: Yeas, 31; nays, 30—not two-thirds.

House.—The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire whether Judge Story, of Arkansas, should be impeached. ... A bill was passed appropriating \$90,000 for the purchase of rations for the relief of the Louisiana sufferers. ... The House took up and passed the General Appropriation bill.

Curiosities of Lunacy.

There are cases where blows on the head have benefited the brain and produced extraordinary changes for the better. Mabilon was almost an idiot until, at the age of twenty-six, he fell down a stone staircase, fractured his skull, and was trepanned. From that moment he became a genius. Dr. Pritchard mentions a case of three boys who were all nearly idiots. One of them was injured on the head, and from that time he brightened up, and is now a successful barrister. Wallenstein, too, they say, was a mere fool till he fell out of a window, and awoke with enlarged capabilities. A patient in an asylum was the victim of many delusions. He was paying off the national debt, going into partnership with Baron Rothschild, and forming a lodge of female Freemasons. One day, an epileptic patient, irritated at being perpetually asked to buy imaginary shares, gave him a tremendous blow on the bridge of the nose. From that time he improved rapidly, and he acknowledged that the blow had a sobering effect, and had quite knocked nonsense out of him. There is no doubt that this was the secret of that cruel old remedy for madness, the circulating swing, mentioned favorably by physicians of the last century. This horrible swing was a small box fixed upon a pivot, and worked by a windlass. The "indefatigable" maniac expecting a paroxysm was strapped firmly in a sitting or recumbent posture. The box was then whirled around at the average velocity of one hundred revolutions a minute, and its beneficial effect was supposed to be heightened by reversing the motion every six or eight minutes, and by stopping it occasionally with a sudden jerk. The results of this swing (which often brought on concussion of the brain) were protracted sleep, and a not unnatural horror of any recurrence to the same remedy, which left a moral impression that acted as a permanent restraint. That the results were often beneficial we have undisputed evidence.

PLUCKY GRANGERS.—The railroad company at Trenton, Mo., recently raised their rates to \$77 for a through car East. This created considerable opposition and excitement, and the Grangers secured very low rates from Chillicothe, 24 miles distant from Trenton. The Grangers and farmers have turned out en masse, with their teams and wagons, hauling the wheat and oats to Chillicothe. They made a procession of 150 vehicles. A brass band headed the procession, with a number of men on horseback.

All Sorts.

THE Pope will be 81 next month.

ARCTIC explorations by balloon is the coming project.

FRUIT will be plentiful this fall all over the Union.

PRINCE ARTHUR will soon be made Duke of Dublin.

THE Danbury News man will lecture next fall at \$250 a night.

TWO HUNDRED acres of land were recently sold in Florida at five cents an acre.

IN New Mexico there has been more snow this winter than for twenty years past.

IN Utah a criminal condemned to death may choose whether he will be shot or hanged.

THE little busy bees of the United States produce annually \$8,000,000 worth of honey.

DR. SCHMIDT, of the University of Athens, after 34 years of labor, has completed a map of the moon.

IT has been discovered in New Jersey that an excellent article of whisky can be made of "saw-dust, tan and molasses."

THE ceremony of cremation was recently put in practice in England upon the body of Lemontina Smith, a famous gypsy oracle.

IT is probable that the principle of steam navigation of the canals will be applied in various improved forms during the coming season.

THE census of France, just completed, shows a population of 36,102,921. Of this number, 21,865,625 live in cities, and 13,495,310 in the country.

ACCORDING to the State Secretary's report, Ohio contains fifty-four liquor distilleries and 478 breweries, the products of which amount to \$13,263,838.

A BIG diamond is now on exhibition in Boston. It is as large as a hazelnut, and is worth 600 tons of railway iron, 300 tons of sugar, or 5,000 barrels of flour.

HEREAFTER do portraits to be placed upon any of the bonds, securities, notes, fractional currency or postage of the United States, while the original of such portraits is living.

IN 1872 there were 67,104 miles of complete railways in the United States, the average cost of which is set down at \$55,104 per mile. It is estimated that there are now 75,000 miles of completed railways.

THE number of industrial establishments in France is 150,000, giving employment to 2,000,000 hands, and employing steam power equal to 650,000 horses. The business done amounts to \$2,400,000,000.

IN one year, five ocean steamships, the Atlantic, the City of Washington, the Ismailia, the Ville du Havre, and the Europe (lately), have been lost, together with nearly 800 lives, and many millions of property.

THE New York Tribune was not the first paper of that name. The Chicago Tribune was established as a weekly Democratic organ April 4, 1840. Its New York namesake was first published on the 10th of April, 1841.

OF the iron produced annually, England produces more than one half of the whole amount, North America about one fifth, France about one twelfth, and Belgium one twenty-fourth; these four constituting the great iron-producing countries of the globe.

THE bridge over the Kentucky river, on the Southern railroad, will be the highest on the continent. It is 275 feet above low water, and has a span 1,236 feet. The towers, erected by John A. Roebling, years ago, cost \$100,000, and rise 395 feet above low water.

A PUPIL in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, who saw the Essex statesman on the train bearing Sumner's remains, wrote out this description of him: "I saw Ben Butler in the drawing-room cab, and his eye opens nice, but his other eye somewhat cross-shuts."

TWENTY-FOUR years ago Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who has just completed the most magnificent house in Washington, was slinging hash in a canvas restaurant, and afterward drove a pull team regularly up the long and difficult hills between Grass Valley and Marysville.

HERE is an estimate of the number of acres of land in the extreme West, which are actually yielding rich stores of gold and silver. The Government owns the property, but has never received a cent for it: California, 5,000,000; Oregon, 500,000; Washington, 1,000,000; Idaho, 1,000,000; Montana, 3,000,000; Colorado, 1,000,000; New Mexico, 1,000,000; Arizona, 1,000,000; Utah, 1,000,000; Nevada, 1,500,000. Total 16,000,000 acres.

ALL reports are favorable for a heavy trade in Texas cattle the coming season. The past winter, fortunately, was a very mild one in all that section, and the drovers have come through it as a rule, with their live stock safe and in good condition. Some forty thousand head are new on the Arkansas river, waiting for the grass to come up to enable them to come forward. The best authorities agree that this year will be about the last in Texas for a heavy drive, as the cattle are well thinned out, and the export is largely in excess of the production.

THE St. Louis Globe states that at the end of the present session of Congress General Schurz will resign his seat, and return to St. Louis to edit the Westliche Post.

An Unjust Ruling.

The Ann Arbor Argus has courteously cited for us a ruling made by the Assistant Postmaster-General, which reads as follows:

"Supplements to newspapers must consist of matter crowded out of the regular issue for want of space, and must be printed at and issued from the same office of publication as the newspaper in which they are inclosed."

Specific inquiry having been made of the Postoffice Department whether this ruling would prevent the publication of supplements printed in cities, but issued as parts of the local journals of the State, containing the proposed new Constitution, the Assistant Postmaster-General replies that such supplements cannot be circulated through the mails. We can hardly believe that, if the attention of Postmaster-General Creswell himself were personally directed to this matter, he would insist upon a ruling which is so self-evidently ridiculous. It is not contained in any law of the United States, either in terms or in intent. Under this ruling, the Postmaster-General's annual report—which the large journals of the cities publish a synopsis of, in connection with the President's message and the other department reports, and which they would furnish to the small papers in supplement form—will be suppressed in a large degree, and never be seen by a majority of the people. In fact, the ruling is a prohibition against knowledge, to an important degree. It is also a blow at the country press. Whoever wishes to read the important documents, State or national, which cost so much to print that local papers of small circulation cannot afford the expense of printing them for their own use, must subscribe for the large city journals—this is what the ruling practically means. Detroit Post.

A Practical Pneumatic Tube.

The air-pipe which Albert Brisbane built in Washington with Government money was, we believe, an entire failure. The fiasco may have caused an unwarranted prejudice against the pneumatic idea. The theory has been satisfactorily tested in London. A tube, one and three-quarters miles long, extends from the Northwestern railway station at Holborn, whence another, a trifle less than a mile in length, stretches to the Postoffice. The little tunnels are shaped like a flattened horse-shoe. They are 4 feet wide and 4½ feet high at the center, with a sectional area of 17 square feet. They are made of cast-iron, except on the curves, which are built of brick, faced with cement. The heaviest grade is one in fifteen. The sharpest curve has a radius of 70 feet. The wagons weigh 2,200 pounds. They are 10 feet 4 inches long, and are covered with india-rubber. They fit tightly into the tube. The machinery consists of an engine, which has two 24-inch cylinders with a 20-inch stroke. This drives a fan of 22½ feet diameter. One revolution of the engine makes the fan revolve twice. The trains of wagons are drawn to Holborn by exhaustion and propelled from it by pressure. The fan works constantly. The exhaustion and compression of the air are managed by valves. The working of the mechanism gives perfect satisfaction. The account before us gives neither the time of the journeys nor the cost of carriage. It is fair to infer, however, that both time and cost are less than by the old methods of transport, else the new one would not be used.—Chicago Tribune.

Paradoxes.

Water thrown into a red-hot metallic vessel does not boil, as we should expect, but quietly gathers itself together, forming a more or less perfect sphere; and in that condition floats about gracefully on the hot surface as it slowly evaporates away. If at the same time a very vaporizable substance, as liquid sulphurous acid, is thrown in, the water may actually be frozen in the red-hot vessel.

Water boiled in a glass flask until the upper part of the vessel is entirely filled with steam, and then dextrously corked before air can gain admission and placed in cold water, recommences to boil. The boiling is produced by cold instead of heat, and the experiment is known as the ordinary paradox.

If steam from water boiling at 212 degrees is passed into a solution of salt in water, the temperature of the solution steadily rises, and, passing 212 degrees, reaches the boiling point of the solution; finally the latter also boils at a temperature as high and even higher than 250 degrees, according to its nature. There we have the extraordinary result of obtaining a higher temperature, say 250 degrees, from a lower one, viz.: 212 degrees.

If there is anything in nature that possesses a positive character, it is light. Yet the physicist may so reflect the light from a given source as to cause it to destroy itself and produce darkness. In like manner two sounds may be made to interfere with each other and either produce silence or increased intensity of sound, at the will of the operator.

A KENTUCKY paper reports what it denominates a living wonder. It says Dora Chambers, born on Skeggs creek, Warren county, Ky., on the 11th of August, 1871, is thirty-seven inches high, eighteen inches around the calf of the leg, twenty-eight and three-fourths inches around the thigh, forty-eight inches around the hips, forty-two inches around the waist, and weighs 118 pounds and a half. The parents of this child are said to be delicate, small persons, the father weighing 127 pounds and the mother 114. There was nothing extraordinary about the child at its birth, but when about three months old she began to grow fat, and at the age of two and a half years had gained the proportions above stated.

The Great Temperance Movement.

For years and years and weary, suffering years, multiplied into decades, have the women of America waited to see that traffic destroyed, which annually sends sixty thousand of their sons, brothers, fathers and husbands into the drunkard's grave. They have been impoverished, disgraced, tortured in mind and body, beaten, murdered. Under the impulse of maddening liquors the hands that were pledged before heaven to provide for and protect them, have withdrawn from them the means of life, or smitten in the dust. Sons whom they have nursed upon their bosoms with tenderest love and countless prayers, have grown into beasts, of whom they were afraid, or have sunk into helpless or pitiful slavery. They have been compelled to cover their eyes with shame in the presence of fathers whom it would have been bliss for them to hold in honor. They have been compelled to bear children to men whose habits had unfitted them for parentage—children not only tainted by disease, but endowed with debased appetites. They have seen themselves and their precious families thrust into social degradation, and cut off forever from all desirable life by the vice of the men they loved. What the women of this country have suffered from drunkenness, no mind, however sympathetic, can measure, and no pen, however graphic, can describe. It has been the unfathomable black gulf into which infatuated multitudes of men have thrown their fortunes, their health, and their industry, and out of which have come only—in fire and stench—dishonor, disease, crime, misery, despair and death. It is the abomination of abominations, the curse of curses, the hell of hells! For weary, despairing years, they have waited to see the reform that should protect them from further harm. They have listened to lectures, they have signed pledges, they have encouraged temperance societies, they have asked for and secured legislation, and all to practical good end. The politicians have played them false; the officers of the law are unfaithful; the Government revenue thrives on the thriftiness of their curse; multitudes of the clergy are not only apathetic in their pulpits, but self-indulgent in their social habits; newspapers do not help, but rather hinder them; the liquor interest, armed with the money that should have bought them prosperity, organizes against them; fashion opposes them; a million fierce appetites are arrayed against them, and, losing all faith in men, what can they do? There is but one thing for them to do. There is but one direction in which they can look, and that is upward! The women's temperance movement, begun and carried on by prayer, is as natural in its birth and growth as the oak that springs from the acorn. If God and the God-like element in woman cannot help, there is no help. If the pulpit, the press, the politicians, the reformers, the law, cannot bring reform, who is left to do it but God and the women? We bow to this movement with reverence. We do not stop to question methods; we do not pause to query about permanent results. We simply say to the glorious women engaged in this marvelous crusade; "May God help and prosper you, and give you the desire of your hearts in the fruit of your labors!"—Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner's Monthly.

The Vienna Panic.

From the statistics of an Austrian journal of finance, it appears that the Vienna panic was much more widespread and disastrous than was generally supposed at the time. In Austria eight banking houses, representing an aggregate capital of 15,200,000 florins; two insurance companies, representing 3,800,000 florins; one railway company, representing 600,000; and seven industrial establishments, representing 3,000,000 florins, have failed outright. Forty banking establishments, with 139,400,000 florins capital; insurance companies, with 5,200,000 florins; one traffic establishment, with 1,000,000 florins; eighteen building societies, with 61,900,000 florins, and thirty-four industrial establishments, with 46,600,000 florins, have resorted to liquidation. In Hungary as many as ten banks, with 3,300,000 florins capital, and two industrial establishments, with 800,000 florins, have declared their failure; while thirteen banks, with 11,300,000 florins; two insurance companies, with 800,000 florins; one traffic establishment, with 4,800,000; one building society, with 200,000 florins, and forty industrial establishments, with collectively 5,800,000 florins, have been driven to liquidation. The number of fusions or amalgamations effected is not stated.

THERE is nothing a woman is more deeply concerned in than her whitewashing, or nothing she is so conceited about as her own efforts in that line, if it doesn't "streak." To keep it from "streaking" is her highest ambition, and when she has succeeded, every woman within a mile is dragged in to see it, and her unfortunate husband is forced to admire it until he hurts his neck. Every woman has a natural desire to see her husband whitewash. When she has a job of it on hand she invariably proffers it to him with a strong expression of doubt in his ability to perform it, a distrust he hastens to confirm with cheerful alacrity. Man's antipathy to whitewashing arises mainly from having at some time or another stepped on the handle of a full brush reposing across a pail and thrown about two quarts of the mixture over himself and the furniture, besides tipping over the pail, and emptying its contents in his shoes.—Danbury News.

THE German Empire contains about 17,300 Catholic priests, 2,000 monks, and 12,000 nuns.

THE SHORTEST WAY HOME.

"The shortest way by half a mile—
I come so very often by it—
Is up the road, across the stile,
And through the meadow. Shall we try it?"
The days were not without a charm
When, talking soft and looking sultry,
My love and I walked arm in arm.
The lanes were lone and fields were stilly.

We found so many things to say,
That always in the shiny weather,
We took the well, the shorter way,
To be a longer time together.
We spoke about (but goodness knows
Our topics of conversation)
About the weather, I suppose,
The crops, the harvest, and the nation.

At all events, although the talk
Was neither wise nor witty,
We ended each successive walk
With "Home sweetly—what a pity!"
We might have lost a little ground
Through coming by the road selected,
But both agreed that we had found
The journey shorter than expected.

Can life's experiment support
The paradox that love proposes?
Does any path seem very short,
Unless it be a path of roses?
We seldom find the nearer way,
And if we hit upon and take it,
By creeping on from to-day
It seems as long as length can make it.

The road to fame is never brief,
The way to wealth is dull and dreary;
All earthly routes, in my belief,
Are very long and very weary.
Nay—one that leads through care and strife
Is short, when mortal once begins it;
We take the "near cut" out of life,
Although we take the longest in it.

—Tinsley's Magazine.

Humor.

What is pity? Cheap charity.

MAN respires, aspires, conspires, and expires.

STEAM is an excellent servant, but it sometimes blows up its master.

"SPEECH is silver, silence is golden." Hence the expression "hush money."

COTTON sheets and newspaper sheets are alike in one respect, because a great many lie in them.

WHY is a person who never lays a wager as bad as a regular gambler? Because he is no better.

"SAMBO, why am de dogs de most intelligent folks in de world?" "Because dey nose eberything."

WHY is a hen sitting on a gate like a penny? Because its head is on one side and its tail on the other.

A ROY, in company, wanting his servant, called out, "Where's that block-head of mine?" "On your shoulders, sir," said a lady.

IF there is one time more than another when a woman should be entirely alone, it is when a line-full of clothes come down in the mud.

WHY is a barrel of soft soap, on board a steamboat, like a young man marrying a landlord's daughter? Because it's a soft thing on board.

A MISSING man was lately advertised for and described as having a Roman nose. He won't be found. Such a nose as that will never turn up.

"IF a naughty girl should hurt you, you, like a good girl, would forgive her, wouldn't you?" "Yes ma'am," she replied, "if I couldn't catch her."

"DON'T a Quaker ever take off his hat to anyone, mamma?" "No, my dear." "If he don't take off his hat to a barber, how does he have his hair cut?"

IT'S rather remarkable that, while several thousand feet are required to make one rood, a single foot, properly applied, is often sufficient to make one civil.

A LADY asked a pupil of a Sunday school, "What was the sin of the Pharisee?" "Eating camels, ma'am," was the quick reply. She had read that the Pharisees "strained at gnats and swallowed camels."

"UNCLE JAMES, won't you perform some of those juggling tricks for us to-night that you learned in China?" "No, my dear, I'm not in the vein." "What vein, uncle?" "Why, the juggler vein, of course."

A SOMNAMBULISTIC dry goods merchant out West recently arose from his couch, neatly cut his bed-quilt in two with his pocket-scissors, and then asked his terrified wife if she couldn't be shown something else.

THERE was a young man in Chicago,
And he said, "May I to your paw go
And ask for your hand
And your houses and land?"
This timid young man from Chicago.

THERE was a young girl in Chicago,
Who said, "If you don't let my paw go,
Your eyes I will scratch
And your hair I will snatch
And swiftly I'll make every claw go!"

A YOUNG man was carving a goose at a dinner table one day, when by an awkward move he knocked it into the lap of a lady who was sitting opposite, in all the glory of a green satin dress. Instead of showing his veridancy by profuse apologies and a confused manner, he simply said: "I'll trouble you for that goose, miss!" Can the annals of society furnish an example of self-possession more sublime?

THE AIR WE BREATHE.—In absorbing into our lungs the quantity of air necessary to sustain life, we inadvertently inhale whole hosts of microscopical animals, which are in suspension in the atmospheric fluid, and even portions of antediluvian animals, mummies, and skeletons of past ages. Every day and hour, this absorption of animal and vegetable life proceeds. We inhale the living microzoa, several species of which are the fish of our blood, and the vibrones, which attach themselves to our teeth like barnacles to a ship's bottom; and with these the dust of microscopical animalcules, so small that it takes 75,000,000 to make a grain, and the no less minute grains of pollen which, germinating in our lungs, farther the spread of parasitic life to a degree far beyond that of the normal life visible to our eyes.

Saturday, May 2.

THE trial of Prof. Swing, a Presbyterian minister of Chicago, before the Presbytery of that city, will begin on next Monday. The charges against this eminent divine consist in what is better known as "unorthodoxy," especially upon the doctrine of "Predestination," as taught in the ultra-orthodox and Calvinistic churches. No event of a purely ecclesiastical nature, has occurred for many years, in which that city and the surrounding country have felt so deep an interest, as in this trial which is now pending. The proceedings and debates of the daily meetings of the Presbytery have been reported minutely in the secular press, accompanied with leading editorials. The issue is purely doctrinal; the personal standing of the parties to this contest is above suspicion in every respect, and the controversy thus far is freed of that personal feeling which usually accompanies such trials. The accuser is the Rev. Dr. Patton, comparatively a young man, but of the strictest old-school type; apparently he has taken offense at the liberal spirit that characterizes the sermons of Prof. Swing. Still, both are Presbyterians and whatever may be the decision of this ecclesiastical court, the results must be far-reaching in their influence upon the Presbyterian church. The clergy of other denominations have been discoursing upon the subject and on Sunday last, one of the Methodist clergymen, Rev. H. W. Thomas, took strong grounds against the accusation and the accuser and against that part of the Presbyterian creed, which Prof. Swing is alleged to have violated, saying:

What a scene is this for 1874; a hundred grave men assembled to try this brother? Who is he, and what is his offence? A man known to us all. A man whose Christian character is absolutely above suspicion. A man of rarest gifts and finest culture. A man whose nature is as tender and gentle as the voice of the dove. A man on whom God's benedictions evermore abide, and who has preached better sermons and to more people during the past year than any other minister in Chicago. The fields white for the harvest and crying for the reapers, the world full of sin, to be stayed and souls to be saved,—woe and went all about us, and this whole Presbytery engaged in trying its best minister! In the name of Heaven I protest against such an example before the world. Imagine, if you can, our Savior presiding at such a trial! How soon would he say, "Forbid him not." And I am glad to know that the old, honored and tried Presbyterian ministers of Chicago—such men as Drs. Patterson, and Swazey, and brother Walker, and some others, have done all they could to prevent the unfortunate affair. We owe it all to a man whose advent upon earth was unfortunately 300 years later than it should have been. For no class of men do I have so little respect as for these self-appointed heresy-hunters, these orthodox inquisitors whose chief delight is to find fault with other people's theology, and with true pharisaic boast call themselves the only "sound men."

The soldiers of the First French Empire held their annual banquet, March 20, at the establishment Catelain, in the Palais Royal. The traditional loaf of army bread was on the table, adorned with a branch—this time entirely budless—of the celebrated chestnut tree of the 20th of March. The assemblage was not numerous, as the final retreat sounds more loudly every day for those ancient warriors. Of the 3,000 who were alive in 1852, scarcely 100 remain. Toasts were drunk to the memory of the great Emperor, to the army of Austerlitz, to Marshal de MacMahon, and to the resurrection of the glory of the country. The guests then separated with the usual farewell saying of "To our next meeting!"

THE more machinery a nation has in operation, the more fully and profitably is its labor employed, the more rapid its material progress, and the more developed its civilization.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF HOLLAND.

ARRIVALS.

April 25 Schr Spray 48 t—290 pkgs mdse 214 hides.
" 27 Schr Jones 120 t—light.
" 29 Schr A Plugger 87 t—light.
" 30 Schr Banner 74 t—light.
" " Schr Arrow 69 t—light.

DEPARTURES.

April 25 Schr Spray Chicago 30 m lumber.
" 27 Schr Jones Chicago 80 m p b staves.
" 29 Schr A Plugger Chicago 60 m staves.
" 30 Schr Banner Milwaukee 25 empty bbls.
" " Schr Arrow Chicago 65m ft pine lumber.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE schr. *Jones*, on her last trip to Chicago, made a good run. She was loaded and it took her just 10 hours from port to port.

THE steamer *Daniel Ball* which formerly ran between Grand Rapids and Grand Haven is now running as a passenger boat on Saginaw River.

THE Englemann Transportation Co.'s boats have carried more wheat between Milwaukee and Grand Haven this season than they ever have before.—News.

NOTHING yet has been learned of the fate of Henry Blink and "Indian Paul," and it is generally believed they were lost in the lake. The fish boat they were in has been found near Grand Haven in damaged condition.—Commercial.

THE "H. D. Moore," a new schooner built at Saugatuck was successfully launched on Wednesday afternoon. Her dimensions are, keel, 103 feet; beam, 25 feet; hold, 8 feet. She will carry 140 m feet of lumber, and is intended for the Muskegon lumber-trade.

THE Prop. *Ira Chaffee* that has plied between Saugatuck and Chicago for the past eight years made her last trip on Tuesday. The steamer has been sold to parties in Chicago, who will transfer her to Lake Superior, where she will be employed in the iron ore and passenger trade. She was sold for \$20,000.—Saugatuck Commercial.

ALREADY the year 1874 figures up on the Lakes ninety-six disasters to the shipping, which probably does not exhibit the sum-total, there being localities to be heard from. Thirty-eight of the above casualties took place on Lake Michigan. The amount involved in the above losses falls a trifle short of \$500,000. Twenty lives have also been sacrificed.

THE annual report of the chief signal officer, just published, contains a list of disasters to shipping upon the lakes during the year 1873, from which it appears that the number of vessels sunk is 41; destroyed by fire, 5; damaged by fire, 8; dismantled, 7; disabled, damaged, &c., 166; damaged by collision, 128; struck by lightning, 7; waterlogged, 15; sprung leaks, 36; ashore and aground, 143. Total, 656. Sailors drowned, 40; killed by fall, &c., 10; seriously injured, 14. Total, 64.

THE *Chicago Tribune* has the following figures in regard to the receipts and expenditures of a lumber vessel at the prevailing rates:

Receipts—Vessel carrying 150,000 feet of lumber from Manistee at \$2.50 per m feet, \$300.

Expenses—Five seamen 10 days at \$1.50, \$75; one mate 10 days at \$2, \$20; one Captain 10 days at \$3.50, \$35; board for seven men 10 days, \$52.50; tow-bills at Manistee, in and out, \$34; eight men to load at 35c per hour, \$28; unloading at Chicago, \$40; ten days' insurance at \$2.50, \$25; towing to market at Chicago, \$10; clearing and reporting, \$2.60; ten days' damages to vessel at \$100 per month, \$33.33; tow-bill out of Chicago, \$15. Total, \$370.43.

It will be seen by the above figures that a vessel carrying 150,000 feet of lumber from Manistee to this city not only makes no profits, but actually, loses \$70.43 on each trip. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that vessel-owners are reluctant to fit out their crafts for the season's work."

[VESSELS entering Holland, must avoid a bar which extends from the south pier N. W. W. to a distance of about 400 feet. Enter from N. W. keeping south pier about 50 feet away until within 300 feet of first angle in pier when not less than 10½ feet of water will be found in mid channel. On the outside bar above mentioned, there is but seven feet of water; on the middle ground in the channel—north side—from seven to nine feet, on the extreme outer bar there is eleven feet of water.—Herald.]

We have not learned of any soundings being taken at the harbor this season, but as the above item, taken from the Grand Haven *Herald* of last week, might be construed as conveying the idea that vessels drawing more than 7 feet of water cannot sail from this harbor, we will simply state that the schr. *Jones*, drawing nearly 8 feet of water when loaded, has now left with a full cargo for the 4th time, and does not experience the least difficulty in clearing or entering. We hope Bro. Morris will make the necessary comment, for we would not entertain the idea for a single moment, that after having sojourned amongst us so long, he would at such an early date, either directly or indirectly attempt to injure us, by publishing statements setting forth part of a truth only.

[Official.]
Common Council.

WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1874.

The Common Council met according to adjournment, and was called to order by the Mayor. The roll was called by the clerk.

Present: Ald. Kanters, Van Landegend, Flieman, Dykema, Dursema, Sipp and Visser.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A petition from Eagle Fire Co., No. 1, was presented and read, asking that the Fire Co. to a number not exceeding forty be allowed a salary of three dollars each, per year. Referred to Com. on Fire Dept.

Account of G. W. Broadmore for calsoining the Council room, \$7.25, was allowed and ordered paid.

The Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges reported, recommending that the petition for side-walks on the West side of Pine St. from 8th St. to 16th St. be granted from 8th St. to 15th St. The report was adopted.

The same Com. further report that the job of completing the paving of the gutters on 8th St. is finished, and recommend that the Mayor and the City Clerk be instructed to settle with, and pay the contractor what may be due him. The report was adopted.

The Com. on Pub. Buildings and Property, reports that the shade trees ordered set around the Public Square, have been set by Mr. C. Brandt, seventy-six trees, at twenty-five cents each, making \$19, which they recommend to be paid. The Com. on Fire Dept reported that they have removed the Fire Engine from the shop of R. K. Heald, as requested.

The Special Committee on fences around Public Squares was discharged and the matters pertaining thereto, referred to the Com. on Pub. Buildings and Property.

Justice Van Schelven made his report for the month of March accompanied by receipt from the City Treasurer for \$3, fines collected. The report was accepted and receipt ordered charged to the City Treasurer.

The bond of the City Treasurer was presented by the Clerk, and referred to the City Attorney.

A communication from G. S. Doesburg & Co. was presented by the Clerk, accepting the proposition made by the Common Council April 22, in regard to the city printing. The communication was accepted and ordered placed on file.

An ordinance "Relative to the Prevention of Fires," was introduced, and read by its title.

The Com. on Pub. Buildings and Property were instructed to procure the setting of one row of maple shade trees around the Market Square, inside of the fence; also to build four rods of fence on the N. E. corner of the Public Square to complete the enclosure.

A resolution was passed that "Mr. H. D. Post be requested to remove his fence on River St. to the line of said street and that a special committee be appointed to wait on said Mr. H. D. Post, for that purpose." The Mayor appointed as such Committee, Ald. Van Landegend and Sipp.

The City Marshal was instructed to cut down the shade trees, on 8th Street, in front of the premises of Mr. Hufferuijter and Mr. Schrader, provided, that the owners of the premises will consent.

The City Clerk was instructed to notify lot owners on the West side of Pine Street to construct a side-walk as ordered by the Council.

The City Marshal was instructed to order the completion of the side-walk on the North side of 9th Street, near the C. & M. L. S. R. R. depot.

The Ordinance "Relative to the Prevention of Fires," was taken up, read twice by its title, and passed to a third reading in full. It was then ordered placed on the General Order of the day for the next regular meeting.

The Council adjourned to meet Monday, May 5, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Special Notices.

To the traveling public, and those leaving for Grand Rapids on the afternoon train, we would state that BURGARD'S under *Sweet's Hotel*, is the best place for a meal, or a lunch, in Grand Rapids. Everything necessary for a first-class restaurant, is kept there and there is no unnecessary delay. Try and see. 115—

The American Sardine Co's Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 106—ly.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, May 27th, at 7½ o'clock, sharp.

N. B. The Annual Election of Officers will take place. A full attendance is ordered.
W. J. SCOTT, W. M.
J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y. 47-ly

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who has suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
42-16 42 Cedar St., New York.

I. O. of O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
N. W. BACON, N. G.
R. K. HEALD, Rec. Sec'y.
R. A. SCHOUDEN, Per. Sec'y. 47-ly

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is desirous to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
REV. E. A. WILSON,
42-16 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York

New Advertisements.

R. KANTERS,
DEALER IN
STAVES, WOOD AND BARK.

I hereby give notice to all interested that during this season, I will pay the Highest Cash Price for White Oak Staves.

CASH ON DELIVERY!

I will also contract for future delivery, and am prepared to receive staves on any Dock on the Banks of Black Lake, and River or at any of the Railroad Stations. All correspondence by Mail will receive prompt attention. R. KANTERS.
HOLLAND, Mich., May 1, 1874.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

NEW DRESS SILKS!

In addition to our Department of MILLINERY AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, we have this season added to our Stock, a NEW and COMPLETE Line of

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS,
LADIES' SUITS AND SACKS AND
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

We are prepared to meet with increased facilities all demands for

MILLINERY AND TRIMMINGS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES.

A Beautiful Selection of

PARASOLS, FANS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

And a complete stock of

KID GLOVES.

All First Class Goods. At the
Lowest Cash Prices.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERG,

EIGHTH STREET, - - - HOLLAND, MICH.

ELLSWORTH, BENSON, & WADSWORTH.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies and Champagnes,

No. 30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Sole Agents in the United States for the

Wine Houses of C. C. BENSON & CO.,

OF RHEIMS, COGNAC AND LONDON.

Benson's Fine Old Golden Grape Cognac is the finest Brandy ever exported from a French vineyard, and can be procured only from us. Champagnes, Sherries and Ports of the finest flavors, all from the houses of C. C. Benson & Co. Our goods are sold and delivered in their original packages as they left the vineyard in France, and guaranteed perfectly pure.

Price List sent free on application.

TEA AGENTS WANTED.

TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders, for the largest Tea company in America. Importers' prices and inducements to Agents. Send for circular. Address ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

The *Christian Union*, Henry Ward Beecher, Editor, of Oct. 25th last, says: "Parties wishing to get up clubs, and all who can get orders for TEA, should write him for a circular."

The *New York Weekly Tribune*, of Sept. 3d, says: "All 'Granges' should write Robt. Wells for circular."

The *Spectator*, of Sept. 30, says: "Robt. Wells is thoroughly reliable."

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Twentieth Judicial Circuit; In CHANCERY. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, at Grand Haven, in said County, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1874.

DENNIS DESHONG, Complainant,
vs.
NANCY MARILLA DESHONG, Defendant.

In this case, it appearing from affidavit of the Complainant, that the defendant Nancy Marilla Deshong is a resident of this State, and that process for her appearance has been duly issued, but the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from such place of residence:

On motion of Edwin Baxter, Complainant's Solicitor, it is ordered that the appearance of said defendant Nancy Marilla Deshong be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of her appearance she cause her answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the Complainant's Solicitor within fifteen days after service on her of a copy of said Bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof, said Bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident Defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the Complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the *HOLLAND CITY NEWS* a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said County, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident Defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

GEORGE W. MCBRIDE,
Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.
EDWIN BAXTER, Complainant's Solicitor.
A true copy—A. A. TRACY,
Register.

65 to \$200 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of non-working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

For particulars inquire on the premises, or of Jacob Flieman, at his wagon shop on River street, Aug. 23, 1873. 47 tf

J. DUURSEMA.

T. KOFFERS.

G. GRINGHUIS.

ARRIVAL

Of the

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

At

J. DUURSEMA & CO.

Immense Supplies of

Dry Goods, Notions and Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps,
Clothing, Groceries,
Crockery, Glassware,
Stoneware, Provisions,

Flour, Feed and Grains.

Our Assortment of Goods is complete and selected with a view to accommodate the various classes of Trade.

WE SELL CHEAP.

Everything in the line of Produce will find with us a ready market and the highest prices. J. DUURSEMA & CO.
RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

BOOTS & SHOES.

The Old and Reliable House OF E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he still sustains his old reputation, and that nobody needs to be wanting in anything which belongs to his line of trade.

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear.
Also a full line of

FINDINGS!!

The most competent workmen constantly employed, and all work made up in the latest style and with dispatch.

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.
E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-31/2-1y

HOLLAND CITY BREWERY.

CARL ZEEB,

PROPRIETOR.

A good article of LAGER BEER and ALE on hand at all times.

All orders promptly attended to, and no cartage charged for

DELIVERY.

The proprietor would announce that he pays the highest

CASH PRICES

FOR

Barley and Hops.

Holland, January 28, 1874. 50-3s-1y

F. SLOOTER.

J. E. HIGGINS.

FLOUR & FEED

STORE OF

SLOOTER & HIGGINS,

8th Street, Holland, Michigan.

We beg leave to call the attention of the Public to the fact that we have opened, in LABARBE'S OLD FURNITURE STORE (west of Van Landeghe's) a FLOUR AND FEED STORE. We shall keep constantly on hand everything that pertains to a

First-class Flour & Feed Store.

Flour, Feed,
Hay, Grain,
and Mill Stuff,

At Lowest Cash Prices.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

HOLLAND, March 13, 1874. 108-1y

Ready Again!

AT THE STORE OF

H. MEENGs,

Where all kinds of choice
Family Groceries,
Crockery,
Glass-ware,
Yankee Notions,
Flour & Feed,
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

May be found at all times.

VEGETABLES,

In their Seasons, at Lowest Prices.

Cash Paid for Butter, Eggs & Vegetables.

River St., Holland, Mich.

46-3/4-1y

THE NEW VICTOR SEWING MACHINE.

THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD.

Divested of every loose and clumsy attachments and every delicate and complicated contrivances.

Self Setting Needle.

The most Perfect Shuttle.

Movements all Positive.

No reaction from Springs.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address:

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO.,

5410th St. 4 Doors West of Broadway, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY AT
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

51-11

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

HOLLAND, MICH.

Does a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Collections made on all points in the United States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers. Remittances made on day of payment. All business entrusted to me shall have prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe sold at my office.

N. KENYON.

Notings.

THE veto-message of Pres. Grant will be found in full on the 2d page of this number.

THEY are experimenting in Providence with a process to light the street lamps by electricity.

THE Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad is reaping quite a harvest from the business of transporting ice.

Col. A. T. McREYNOLDS has removed from Grand Rapids to Muskegon, which place he will make his future home.

THE House Committee on Commerce have reported the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill, with Holland Harbor for \$15,000.

Mr. KENYON thinks he will put up a brick building on his corner this summer, of 72x44 feet, and have the upper story fitted up as a Public Hall.

Rev. P. PHELPS, D. D., has returned from the East, to attend the meeting of the Council of Hope College, which has been in session this week.

THE next and last lecture of the "F. S." Course may be expected from Arthur T. Pierson, of Detroit, on Thursday evening, May 14th. Subject:—"Amusements."

IN Racine, the city council have turned their backs on the ladies' petition, and have by a vote of 8 to 3, licensed liquor saloons, increasing the license from \$30 to \$50.

DEPUTY State Treasurer Bartholomew resigned last week, after thirteen years' service in the Department, eight as Deputy Treasurer. The clerks in the office presented him with a gold-headed cane.

THE Odd Fellows should remember that Hon. Schuyler Colfax lectures on "Fellowship" at Grand Rapids, on Monday evening. Mr. C. was once a member of the Council of Hope College. How have the mighty fallen!

THERE are a great many conflicting rumors afloat in regard to the lately absconded Jamestown Treasurer, C. C. Pratt. The latest one is that instead of having run off, he has been murdered, and lies buried in his own garden.

EXPRESS-Agent Breyman, has invested a nice little sum in a new express-wagon, with a high seat, and handsomely ornamented with A. M. Ex. Co., "C. O. D." (Come On Dutchman,) etc. It improves the looks all around, and was manufactured by Messrs. Gunst & Dykema.

THE cause of cremation appears to be rapidly gaining ground in Germany. A furnace for cremation is now actually in process of construction in Saxony, by F. Siemens, a civil engineer. Its cost is estimated at £1,250, and it is calculated that the complete combustion of a human corpse will take about an hour.

THE examination of H. Koningsberg for "assault with intent to kill," was held on last Wednesday, before Justice Post, Prosecutor Lowing appearing for the People and G. C. Stewart, of Grand Haven for the Defendant. The result was that Mr. K. was "bound over" to the Circuit Court, and gave recognizance for his appearance, to the amount of \$1,000, with two sureties.

THE Special Township meeting of Holland Township was held on last Saturday, and it was decided to locate the site for a Townhouse, East of the city, opposite Mr. P. Berghuis. We hope the Board will put up a neat and appropriate house; generally these buildings have more the appearance of a wagon-house or granery than anything else. A tasty building costs no more on that account, than any other.

IT will be seen from our Marine Intelligence that the Prop. Ira Chaffee has been sold and transferred to another route. This leaves Saugatuck in the same destitute condition as Holland. While we have all along mentioned the subject of steamboat communication, we will not make this a special occasion, but again repeat that something might and should be done in this line, especially in connection with the Railroads running to this place.

ON the 24th ult., died at North Holland, Mrs. E. Slag aged 78 years. The "Slag" family is numbered amongst the early settlers, arriving here in '48, direct from Zwolle, Holland. After a stay of a few years in this place, they located six miles from here, known as North Holland, and have resided there since. The deceased had the privilege of surviving the hardships connected with pioneer life and to witness three generations growing up after her, enjoying the fruits of their continued industry and early privations, leaving a faithful companion, aged 80 years, fifty-nine children and grand-children, with four great-grand-children to mourn her departure. The vast concourse attending the funeral obsequies testified to the esteem in which Mrs. Slag was held by the people amongst whom she had lived.

HARVARD has challenged Yale to a billiard match.

LUMBER is picking up some. We noticed cargoes of mill-run selling in Chicago at \$12 and \$14.

MARYLAND was the first State south of Mason & Dixon's line that put a stop to the lottery business.

Mr. JOHN T. JOHNSON, of Kalamazoo, has just planted 50,000 white fish in the lakes in Kalamazoo county.

THE Michigan Central road now issues 1,000 mile tickets, good on any part of its main line or branches. Their cost is \$25 each.

THE Postmaster-General has written a letter to Congress urging the passage of a law to compel the pre-payment of postage on newspapers.

EIGHTH STREET is being repaired and re-levelled, Mr. Venhuizen having taken the job to deliver the necessary gravel at one dollar per yard.

WE refer our readers to the many new advertisements. Our space this week, forbids us to make any extensive remarks, but we promise to do so in our next.

THE laying of the corner-stone of the new custom-house at Chicago, will be celebrated on the 24th of June, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity.

THEY were going to put a man out of a San Francisco theater for creating a disturbance, when a voice cried, "He's all right, he's killed two Chinamen!" and they let the man alone.

THERE were twenty-five men playing dominies in—last evening when a fellow rushed in and asked if a notary public was present—twenty-four at once rose and answered "here."—Times.

HOLLAND, with only 3,500,000 inhabitants, holds \$160,000,000 of American securities.—E. We presume in this amount are included Confederate bonds, St. Paul R. R. bonds and who knows what all.

LAST week we published the General Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature. In a few weeks we intend to lay before our readers the New Constitution, and until then we shall defer any remarks we may deem proper to make upon the questions involved in said document.

Mr. PUNCH on the profit of Poultry.—Toon Gent.—"How do you find keeping poultry answers?" Country Gent. (late retired).—"Oh, 'es s'posed to answer. Ye see there's the original cost of the fowls—of course the food goes down to me, ye know. Well, then, I purchase the eggs from the children, and they eat them."

THE Zoological Society of London have just made an important addition to their collection, in the shape of a Javan rhinoceros, which is the first animal of the species ever brought alive to Europe. There were already representatives of three species of these huge animals in the society's gardens. This makes a fourth, and renders the series nearly complete, only two other kinds of rhinoceroses being known to exist.

OF all the horrible crimes with which newspapers abound these days, none can be more shocking than a recent rape case in Ontario, committed by a brute, weighing 225 pounds, on a little girl of 4 years old. The man was caught in the act and managed to escape, but has since been captured. Imagine yourself to be a near relative of such a child, and some philanthropist arguing against hanging.

THE Senate last week, discussed the Bill to enable the Mennonites from Russia to effect a permanent settlement on the public lands of the United States. It was amended so as to provide that the aggregate number of acres shall not at any time exceed 300,000 instead of 500,000 acres, and gives them the privilege also to locate on certain Indian lands in Minnesota, held in trust by the Government, not exceeding 160 acres for each member of the society. The measure was advocated on the ground that the Mennonites were an honest and industrious class of people, and would be a valuable addition to our population. Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, opposed the scheme and said that, in his opinion, this bill was bad in principle, and certainly not in accord with our policy in settling this country. "It would bear no fruit but what was evil. Suppose 10,000 Irish Catholics should desire to settle in one county? Upon what principle could Congress deny them the right after passing this bill? Or suppose 10,000 German Protestants desired to settle in the next county? Could Congress refuse to allow them, in the face of passing this bill? Suppose 10,000 French Communists made application to settle here in a body. Could they be denied? Certainly not. It was not the desire of our people to have a settlement exclusively of Irish, Germans, or any other class. In inviting foreigners to this country, it was intended that they should take their place with our citizens, speak our language, support our free institutions, and be of us."

PLAIN talk to girls.—Your every day toilet is a part of your character.

SUPERVISOR Dykema of the township of Holland, reports a material increase of population.

WORK has begun on the new G. R. & I. depot in Kalamazoo. It will be completed in about two months.

THE proclamation of our Mayor in regard to the clearing and repairing of sidewalks has been universally obeyed.

HON. CHAS. S. MAY will deliver an eulogy upon Charles Sumner before the societies of Kalamazoo College, at the commencement, next June.

A MAN may forget his business, his family, and all the sacred obligations of life, but he always remembers where he got that counterfeit bill.

THERE were forty-five gallons of writing fluid used in Congress last session. This was only writing fluid mind you, exclusive of all other kinds of fluid.

THE new Board of Education held their first meeting on Tuesday last, and organized with the election of Mayor Cappon as President. The remaining members will be appointed next Monday.

THE Teacher's Institute held at Berlin, last week, was a success, over one hundred teachers being in attendance. Sup't C. S. Fassett occupied the chair and W. C. Harper was secretary.

WE have been requested to give notice that the dedication of Hope Church (2nd Reformed), will take place on next Sabbath, May 3, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Public are cordially invited to attend.

THE stove-business has always been of great revenue to this place. Ald. R. Kanters this spring has sent out his third cargo by the schr. Jones, making 250 m, realizing thereon between five and six thousand dollars.

THE American Register, of Paris, informs us that dancing is going out of fashion in Europe, and says: "If men and women could flirt as conveniently and as pleasantly without its protection, it would be given up altogether in civilized countries."

OUR comments on the "report of our charter election in the Grand Haven News, by an A. B. C.-er, have called forth an explanation from the same source. He advises us of the inexpediency of playing with cutting tools. We shall take heed accordingly and quit with A. B. C.

THE wife of Pere Hyacinthe, has addressed a letter of counsel and encouragement to the women of America, who have enlisted in the temperance war. She says: "The evil is so deep that it will take a generation at least to cure it, but you must succeed for your cause is God's justice, and your aims divine. Only let your prayers be intelligent. Be executive; for prayer alone will not suffice. It must be followed by good works." She advises that the women reform their tables and thus cease creating an appetite that ever craves for liquor; also that instead of rye for whiskey, grapes for native wines be raised.

A VERY romantic incident in the career of one of the younger families of this city, occurred on Monday last, and one especially worthy of mention, since it is without precedent in this place. It was in the afternoon of the day, that a lady-stranger with baby in her arms and satchel in hand was wandering in the South-West part of the city, and entered the house of one of the residents in that locality, asking the privilege of resting a little, which request of course, was granted. After having rested a short while she manifested a desire to go down town, to do some "shopping," and asked further permission to leave the baby (and the satchel) so long in their charge. They tell us the baby is a handsome little fellow, and whether it is the natural attractions of the little fellow, the tactics of this woman or the kind-heartedness of the lady of the house, or a combination of all this, that produced this happy result we do not know, but the request was granted and good-bye mother! The last that was seen of her was at the Chicago depot, at the time the afternoon train left for Grand Rapids. She has been described to us as a woman of about 40 years of age, and apparently not the mother of the child. The baby is four months old, and was comfortably clothed; its wearing apparel leaves no special indications which could lead to any information. Upon the non-return of the lady it was evident that a change of guardianship was involved. At the usual evening hour the senior member of the family made his appearance and upon being informed of the facts, suggested that the satchel be opened, which was found to contain a pretty complete wardrobe for our young Hollander. A family council was at once convened, and it was unanimously agreed upon not to institute any search but to adopt the little boy as one of the family. We have since learned that the little fellow has grown very popular in the third ward, creating quite a jealousy amongst the neighbors.

ATTENTION!

Carriage Making, AND BLACKSMITHING.

JACOB FLIEMAN,

Has re-opened his carriage and wagon manufactory at his old stand on River street, where he may be found, ready at all times to make anything in the line of

Top or Open Buggies,

Light & Heavy Wagons,
Sleighs, Trucks, Etc., Etc.

A good assortment of Thimble Skeins always on hand.

Warranted Seat-Springs of any shape or style.

I USE NOTHING BUT

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.

My Spokes and Hubs are manufactured from

Second Growth Eastern Timber.

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

Thanking my old customers for past favors, I solicit a call from them, and as many new ones as want anything in my line.

47-48-1y J. FLIEMAN

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES,

Have just opened a Large and well Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, AND

HATS & CAPS,

Which they are offering at Prices, that defy Competition.

Also a complete Stock of

FLOUR & FEED,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All goods purchased of us will be

Delivered Free!

To any part of the City.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, at our

New Store on River Street, next to Van Putten's Drug

Store. 46-48-1y

WINTERS Bro's & BROWER,

(SUCCESSORS TO DUTTON & THOMPSON)

PRACTICAL

Engineers and Machinists.

Messrs P. WINTERS, E. WINTERS and J. BROWER, have formed a co-partnership under the above firm name, and will devote themselves with all due attention and diligence to anything and everything pertaining to the line of Engineers and Machinists.

THE SHOP and FOUNDRY are located at the old stand, west of HEAD'S.

THE BLACKSMITHSHOP formerly run by P. & E. Winters, will be continued as before.

THE PLOW BUSINESS heretofore conducted and managed by H. K. Heald has been transferred to us, and will be run in connection with the above.

MILL REPAIRING, will receive our special attention.

SHIP BLACKSMITHING, done in all its branches with promptness and dispatch.

Mill owners and manufacturers are requested to give us a call.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1874. 108-1y

I WANT

Everybody who

wishes to purchase PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH,

BRUSHES, GLASS, etc., to call and examine my stock. The

Holland City White Lead

is not surpassed. It is warranted superior to any White Lead in this market, and is sold at much less price. My stock is purchased in large quantities of first hands, saving all jobbers' profits, and I can therefore afford to sell below my neighbors.

Remember—I am not to be undersold by any House in the State of Michigan. Call and see.

HEBER WALSH,

46-48-1y Druggist & Pharmacist.

W. VAN PUTTEN,

GENERAL DEALER IN

Drugs & Medicines,

Paints and Oils,

Putty, Glass, Etc.

Patent Medicines,

Choice Wines and Liquors,

Fancy Soaps & Perfumery.

Tooth Brushes,

Clothes Brushes,

Hair Brushes,

Shaving Brushes,

and Paint Brushes.

Razors and Razor Straps,

Chamols Skins, and

Nursing Bottles.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Supporters and Trusses,

And everything, usually kept in Drug Stores.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Com-

pounded, Day or Night.

46-48-1y

THE SALOON-KEEPER'S WHY.

You ask why I surrendered,
My bon companions—why
I let a band of women
Throw savdust in my eye.

Well, I heard that they were coming,
And I meant to be prepared
With a stone smile of welcome,
As if I neither feared nor cared.

I had placed my shop in order,
And tidied up myself;
Every bright decanter
Was shining from its shelf.

My best clear was lighted;
I had well nattered my plan
To show these canting women
How much I was a man.

I meant to treat them kindly,
Yet firmly, all the while,
And answer their upbraiding
With a predetermined smile.

They came—that band of women—
Calmly, serenely came,
With no deep voice of anger,
No seething words of blame;

A band of wives and mothers,
With faces worn with care,
A faith above all passion,
A hope beyond despair.

There were women from all stations—
The high, the low, the poor;
Some to lift the burden
Of the cross their sisters bore.

I saw one pale-faced woman,
Who once in mercy came
To soothe my stricken mother
Ere the husband rum had slain.

That woman then was shielded
From every sorrowing wave
By the arm that now was moldering
Within a drunkard's grave.

Her only son, who should have been
Her comfort, staff and stay,
I knew in wild delirium
Had left my shop that day.

So, comrades, latent manhood
Was awakened in my breast,
Till with a smitten conscience
I was praying with the rest.

But not with chastened sadness,
As those pitying women prayed,
That God would spare in mercy
The wrecks that rum had made;

But as I prayed in boyhood,
When in days of long ago
I stood beside my mother
In a drunkard's home of woe,

And prayed that every drinking shop,
From garret, hall or cell,
Was swept from off God's footstool
And emptied into hell!

Thus thus I prayed, till sweet and low
Arose a pleading prayer
That God in mercy still would save
The loved ones every where.

So wait till you have heard them,
Heard that prayer of tears,
Of concentrated anguish
Bottled up for years—

Heard them wisely, calmly;
And when you've heard them, then—
Then history may tell the world
That all of you were men!

—Cincinnati Times.

BARTON'S BABY.

Robert Archer, Esq., as he was wont to sign himself, was a bachelor of the most confirmed stamp. It was whispered that, years before, when he was "handsome Bob Archer," a young lady had jilted him, but most middle-aged men can recall some passage in their lives in which a like event may have taken place, and this should hardly be admitted as an excuse for such disagreeable cynicism as characterized the life and sayings of Mr. Archer.

He always stoutly denied having been "refused," but once, in a moment of unguarded confidence, he acknowledged to Widge—the only man who had ever been known to establish anything approaching an intimacy with him—that he *did* once ask a young lady if she would marry him; and, "and," said Mr. Archer, with a rueful smile, "she said she'd rather be excused—and now," he added, with a look of self-congratulation, as one who, through his own long-sightedness, had escaped some terrible danger, "I'm mighty glad I excused her."

So the crusty old bachelor had arrived at the age of forty years, at which standpoint we find him, a rather good-looking man, with \$25,000, a splendid constitution, and a hatred for babies that amounted to a positive mania.

Bob Archer—as we who have known him all his days shall call him—boarded at Mrs. Green's, on Charlton street, and next door lived Mr. and Mrs. Barton, who were joint owners and sole proprietors of a strong-lunged and generally unpleasant infant about a year old.

It is a singular fact, and one worthy of notice, that each succeeding generation of babies that come waiting into the world are several shades better than their predecessors.

And when we reflect upon the number of people who claim to own the "best child that ever was," and who firmly assert that their baby "seldom or never cries," we are prone to wonder why it is that this age should be so much in advance of the preceding one, and why everybody's baby should be so superior to everybody's else baby.

The Barton baby, of course, in the eyes and arms of its proper parents, was one of these prodigies of tearless and noiseless infancy. "Run in and see Mary and the baby," was the oft-repeated invitation of Barton. "That baby, sir, is really the best child—" and then Barton would meander on in a most exasperating way, while Archer would mentally wish his visitor anything but blessings as he listened to the eulogiums on infancy so fondly indulged in by the happy parent.

The first time that this cordial invitation had been given, Archer had required, with far more frankness than politeness, that he wasn't any hand for ladies' society, "and as for babies—" here he muttered something under his breath eulogistic of King Herod's decree, which, fortunately, was unheard by Barton.

The bewildered stare with which that latter gentleman had favored him, at such a declaration of heresy in regard to female society, caused Bob Archer to somewhat modify his ungracious answer, and to add vaguely that "some time" he would "see about it."

Mrs. Barton, who was a pretty, blue-eyed little woman, had a brother board-

ing with her, aged fifteen, who, I grieve to state, was a very naughty boy, and at the Tieverton Academy, which he attended, his exploits were a source of continued annoyance to the teachers and of mingled wonder and admiration to his schoolmates. And yet he was one of the best-hearted boys in the world, only for the mischievous element that seemed a part of his nature. He was always duly sorry for his transgressions, and his fits of penitence have been known to last a full hour.

But between Mr. Archer and Charlie there was a feud, originating from a little of Charlie's playfulness, and it came about in this wise.

The former gentleman was given to wearing a stand-up collar, surrounded by a very stiff and clerical-looking white neck handkerchief, which Charlie having often observed, proceeded, in the absence of Mr. Archer, to obtain possession of a large and remarkably tall Cochon China rooster that belonged to Mrs. Green—one of that cheerful species of bird with a voice like a fog whistle and spurs like marlin-spikes, which make the small hours of the morning hideous with unreasonable crowing.

Several attempts had been made by Mrs. Green's lodgers to dispose of this remarkable bird, by poison and other foul means, but, owing to a constitution naturally strong and a digestion unimpaired by trifles, it had become a mooted question among the enemies of this rooster as to whether anything short of a can of nitro-glycerine would have any effect whatever upon his stomach.

At the expense of a pair of scratched hands, Charlie had succeeded in capturing the unhappy bird, which he immediately proceeded to invest with a huge paper collar and tie, after which he turned him loose in the street, where unfeeling and heartless people declared that he resembled Bob Archer to a marvelous degree.

When that gentleman returned from a down-town walk, his eyes were greeted with this singular apparition stalking majestically up and down the pavement, to the great admiration and interest of a large crowd of youths, who were by no means sparing in their remarks concerning the resemblance between the feathered biped and Mr. A.

Afterward, when the latter gentleman had discovered that Charlie was the author of this graceless trick, he had in the first flush of his wrath threatened the boy with a caning. And Charlie, I regret exceedingly to state, had immediately assumed a pugilistic attitude, and, revolving his fists rapidly (he measured full five feet three), after the supposed manner of the late John C. Heenan, he had asserted that he should like to see him (Mr. Archer) "try it on," and had then muttered something in reference to "putting a head" on some person or persons not specified.

It is needless for me at this point to attempt to inculcate a moral lesson. Every well-regulated boy who may read this story will readily see that Charlie's act was very wrong.

It was all bad enough; but, as if not satisfied, this bad boy stole a stuffed monkey from the case in Dr. Adams' study, and fastened a pair of large green-glass goggles astride its nose, and encircling its neck with a strip of red flannel, he inclosed the same in a band-box, and writing on the cover of the box, "With the compliments of Robert Archer, Esq.," he dispatched it, per small boy, to the residence of Miss Rebecca Fletcher, who was a single young lady of eight-and-thirty seasons, popularly supposed to cherish an unrequited affection for Mr. Archer.

Miss Fletcher fell into the most rigid hysterics upon the receipt of this cheerful present (I do not wonder at it), and the paternal Fletcher, who was a choleric old gentleman, hastily loaded his double-barreled gun, with the avowed determination of seeking Mr. Archer's life. But, fortunately, Charlie's share in the matter was discovered in time to save Mr. Archer from the wrath of the aged party referred to, and Charlie was threatened with trouncing number two, which, on the whole, I am sorry he did not get, for it is a sad thing to send a dead monkey with spectacles on and a red rag round its neck, as a present to a lady.

One evening Mr. and Mrs. Barton were invited to take tea at a neighbor's, and, as the servant was tripping her light fantastic toes at a dance down town, it became necessary to leave the youth in question in charge of the baby. It was with the greatest reluctance that Mrs. B., after numberless embraces of the infant and instructions to Charlie (who was absorbed in the perusal of one of Oliver Optic's most incredible stories) as to the location of a bottle with a gum muzzle containing the necessary nourishment, left the hope of the Barton family, and when fairly under way she ran back for the purpose of one last, smothering embrace of the "tidy little sing," whatever that may signify.

But hardly had the door finally closed upon Mrs. Barton than her juvenile brother laid down his book, and after executing a species of triumphant waltz, at the same time whistling softly the bars of a popular melody, he surveyed the sleeping infant with a triumphant air and muttered, "Reckon old Archer'll be a little s'prised when he comes to see what he's got for a present," after which mysterious words he took a market basket from the closet, and placing the child with an infinitude of wraps therein, departed from the room.

Mr. Archer was ruminating alone by the sitting-room fire, with his feet elevated somewhat above the level of his head, the family of Greens having gone out to spend the evening, when a sharp ring at the door-bell brought him to his normal position, and seizing the lamp he opened the front door, and beheld a market basket.

"That butcher's boy must be in a

hurry," remarked Archer, as, shutting the door, he sat the basket down with a crash—when, to his infinite horror and dismay, a yell like that of a juvenile fiend burst from the interior of the same, and as he exclaimed "By Jove! it's—it's—a baby!" he sat down on the front stairs and a cool perspiration ran the whole length of his spinal column.

"What on earth shall I do?" muttered the wretched man, as he cautiously approached the resting-place of the child, whose shrieks became more frantic. With the courage of desperation he proceeded to uplift the infant—fortunately right side up—but as he awkwardly attempted to hush its cries by saying "Shoo—shoo now"—the cries were redoubled, and Mr. Archer began to think darkly of the way in which young kittens are disposed of.

In most well-regulated stories, where a baby is left, under these or any other circumstances, when it is found it always looks sweetly into its discoverer's face and "coos" (which I believe is the correct expression), or stretches its little arms to be taken up, or smiles so sweetly, or something of the kind.

This, being a real flesh-and-blood baby, did nothing of the kind. But it choked, and roared, and squirmed, and turned purple in the face to that extent that Mr. Archer, in his desperation, was about to take it out to the kitchen sink, and pump water upon its head, when, to add to his perplexity and dismay, the door-bell rang again.

"Possibly the wretched mother may have repented deserting her child," was the cheering thought that passed through his mind, as he made a rapid rush to the door, accompanied by a fresh outburst from the interesting infant.

But, to his dismay, who should be there but Miss Fletcher, who had come to call on the Green family.

"Why, Mr. Archer—I didn't know—I thought—you didn't like children?" was the remark of the astonished lady, as Mr. A., with a scarlet countenance, attempted to make himself heard above the din, and to explain the situation.

"Like 'em!" shouted Mr. Archer, as though Miss Fletcher had been hard of hearing; "I'm going to drown this—this—wretched being, if I can find a salt-bag anywhere handy," and we are not altogether sure but that he would have made his threat good, had not Miss Fletcher, after a moment's hesitation as to the "propriety" of the thing, stepped into the entry, and taken the child in her arms, and then, to the wonder and awe of Mr. Archer, there was a sudden cessation of the tumult, and as the distorted features settled down to something like their original shape, Miss Fletcher exclaimed, as she trotted the now pacified baby on her knee.

"Why, it's little Daisy Barton!" And then Mr. Archer, in a tumult of delight at the discovery, grew animated and agreeable, and they both agreed that it was some of "that terrible boy's" doings.

"After all," said Mr. Archer, as they sat in the other room, and the fire threw flickering shadows over Miss Fletcher's soft brown hair, and tinged her still round cheek with a becoming flush, "there is more drollery than realize in that boy's composition, and I can hardly blame him for a trick which has given me the pleasure of Miss Fletcher's company."

"For, sooth to say, the old bachelor, as he sat there watching the lady in question, who, fortunately, had on her most becoming dress and her best braids of false hair, with just a tinge of rouge on her face, had made the discovery that Miss Fletcher looked really quite pretty; and the maiden lady showed a beautifully white and even set of teeth when she smilingly thanked Mr. Archer for his compliment.

Meanwhile, Mr. and Mrs. Barton were hastening homeward, the latter full of apprehensions in regard to the fate of her babe, and much self-reproach at having been so unwise as to have left it in the care of her rattle-pated brother.

The youth, who had watched the discovery of the babe, and the subsequent call of Miss Fletcher through the blinds, who had not been able to devise a scheme for the recovery of the infant, resolved to brazen it out, and was very busily engaged in strapping a pair of skates as little Mrs. Barton opened the door and made a rush for the cradle.

"Good heavens! where—what have you done with Daisy, Charles?" was the terrible exclamation of the mother as she discovered its absence.

"Don't worry, sis," said the imperturbable youth, with a patronizing air, while Mr. Barton glared on him in speechless indignation from the door. "You see, Mr. Archer, next door, got sort of lonesome, and came in and borrowed Daisy for a little while."

"And," continued that unabashed youth, "Miss Fletcher and he is playin' keep house, and so I—"

Mrs. Barton waited no longer, but rushed into the next door just in time to find Bob Archer's arm cleverly enfolding Miss Fletcher's waist, and the baby looking as smiling as possible in the latter lady's lap.

Mr. Archer jumped hastily to his feet and muttered an incoherent remark about "trying to amuse the child." Miss Fletcher blushed violently, but the general explanation that followed, served to cover the mutual embarrassment of the two most interested parties.

The baby was given up, and Miss Fletcher was accompanied home by Mr. Archer, and next day the town was electrified by the news of their engagement.

For love, like the measles, is apt to go very hard with elderly people, and the old bachelor who had so long re-

sisted Cupid's darts had fallen a victim at last.

Mrs. Barton administered a sound scolding to her mischievous brother, who only chuckled as he recalled the expression that was visible on Mr. Archer's face when he first discovered the trick (for Charley had peeped through the entry-blinds) but of course he promised never to do so again.

Mr. Barton also gravely narrated the examples of several vicious boys whom he had known, who all came to an untimely end, but I fear the lessons were not heeded by that bad boy, who was at that moment, shoeing the family cat with paper.

But as Mr. Archer, who is happily married to Miss Fletcher, always attributes his present matrimonial felicity to the events of that evening; he and the boy are on the best terms, and Charley is now settling down to be quite a steady youth.

He occasionally breaks out in some new vein of mischief, but is gradually coming to see the errors of his ways, and conducts himself accordingly.

The baby—the unconscious instrument of the above narrated incidents, now has begun to talk, and here, if you please, I will leave it. I am not fond of babies.

Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.
Good second-hand pianos, \$125 to \$200.
New Rosewood pianos, \$200 to \$300.
New Square Grand pianos, \$350 to \$475.
Warranted to please, or money refunded.

The wife's secret—Her opinion of her husband.

GLAD TIDINGS FOR THE SLAVES OF KING ALCOHOL.—How many a manly form is palsied; how many a noble mind is destroyed; how many a priceless soul lost, through the curse of strong drink! To the despairing victims of the Satanic tyrant, Alcohol, whose shattered nerves, and trembling limbs, and racking headaches, seem to find no relief except in the renewed use of the fatal poison which brings them every day nearer to their miserable end, we announce glad tidings of great joy: DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS contain not a single drop of Alcohol in any form, but are a sovereign remedy for the ills of drunkenness. They restore tone and strength to the system, and entirely eradicate the pernicious appetite for liquor. Try a few bottles of VINEGAR BITTERS, and you will never crave strong spirits again, but find your health repaired, your mind restored, and be once more a man in the best sense. Health is cheap when VINEGAR BITTERS are \$1 a bottle. 40

"For the Blood is the Life."
See Deuteronomy, chap. xii. verse 23. The blood being the source from which our systems are built up and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure. If it contains vile, festering poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves everyone to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; on the contrary, there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood-cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED HIP-JOINT DISEASE CURED.
W. GROVE STATION, Ill., July 14, 1872.
DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR:—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871 a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors at an expense of \$125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16th, 1873, he writes thus: "My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood-purifier and strength-restorer."

"J. M. ROBINSON."
LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS.—It has always been said that physicians would disparage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproved by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. AYER's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit, and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as AYER & Co.'s invaluable remedies, even though they are not ordered in the books, but are made known to the people through the newspapers.—*New Orleans Delta.*

BUY RATHBONE'S STOVES, the best made. FEARLESS, most perfect made: wood or coal. ACORN COOK, rivals all wood stoves. PRAIRIE, cheap first-class coal-and-wood cook. GOOD STOVES, of Rathbone, Sard & Co., as cheap as inferior ones. Sold everywhere.

The fact that five million of pairs of SILVER-TIPPED Shoes are made a year, shows how those who use them feel about it. They know that they last three times as long.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL Co.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

Go to RIVERSIDE, Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

DR. WILHOFF'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—Wilhoff's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., proprietors, New Orleans.

A WONDERFUL INSTITUTION.—Thirty thousand sufferers from deformity of the spine, limbs and face, paralysis, chronic diseases, catarrh, piles and fistula have been successfully treated by the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Indiana. It has a branch at San Francisco and Atlanta. By sending for their journal full particulars can be obtained. On account of their long and extensive experience, they can cure cases cheaper than it can be done elsewhere.

"HORSE-MEN," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*: Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a mule, cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

PROBABLY no one disease is the cause of so much bodily misery and unhappiness (and the disease is almost universal among the American people) as dyspepsia. Its causes are many and various, lying chiefly in the habits of our people. The remedy is simple and effectual. Use Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills. They never fail to cure.

We have heard recently of several severe cases of spinal disease cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*; one case of a man forty-five years old, who had not done a day's work for four years. The back should first be washed, then rubbed with a coarse towel. Apply the Liniment cold, and rub in well with the hand.

WAUKESHA WATER, MINERAL ROCK SPRING, CURES

Dropsy, Gravel, Constipation, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bright's Disease,

and all diseases of the liver and kidneys. This water is now known and sold as a remedy for the above diseases, in all parts of the world. It is truly wonderful what effect it has upon the human system. It is now being shipped at the following prices:

Barrel, 40 gal., \$12; half-do, \$7; demijohn and jug, 50 cents per gal., package extra; bottles (12), \$2.50 per doz. Money must accompany order, except to our regular authorized agent. Inquire of your druggist for Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water. Address C. C. OLIN & Co., Waukesha, Wis., for orders for the water or for circulars.

CINCINNATI, June 11, 1873.

C. C. OLIN & Co., Waukesha, Wis.: Having used your water from the Mineral Rock Spring, Waukesha, Wis., for the diabetes, I have found great relief from the use of the same. Before I commenced using this water, my physician reported to me the specific gravity of my urine was 33, and after using it for twenty days the specific gravity of the urine was 21, showing a great improvement. And hiding great relief in not being compelled to urinate so frequently. I had other waters, but give it as my opinion that the Mineral Rock Spring is preferable. And I do earnestly recommend it to try it who are afflicted with the disease commonly known as Diabetes. Respectfully yours, ALFRED WILSON, Dept. Coll. Int. Rev., No. 8 W. Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hudson, Wis., Jan. 2, 1873.

Messrs. C. C. OLIN & Co.—Dear Sirs: I am astonished at the immediate benefit received from the use of your healing water. I commenced using the water as directed, and I commenced a great reduction in specific gravity of urine, 32 down to 20 in three days, producing a moist skin and a direct perspiration, making an entire change for the better in my digestion. I also find it beneficial to the liver. Since drinking the water, I rest much better at night, and without being disturbed, as I usually was before, from two to three times during every night. Thinking of visiting your spring in the summer, I have the honor to acknowledge your claim, and knowing the favorable result in my own case, you will please express the forty gallons immediately as I am satisfied that it does not lose any of its healing properties by shipping. I thank you for your valuable and will advise your Spring all I can, for the benefit of invalids suffering with those incurable diseases of Bright's Disease and Saccharine Diabetes, as I know they can be immediately relieved by drinking Mineral Rock Spring Water. With kindest regards, yours truly, GEO. JONES.

40 RATS KILLED

With one box ARAB'S DEAD SHOT. Price 25c. ask your druggist or send to JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & Co. Phila.

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BETTER lands at cheaper prices than can be found elsewhere within civilization. A choice from over 1,500,000 acres, on the lines of the Chicago and Northwestern and Illinois Central Railways, in Iowa. Average credit price \$5 and \$6 per acre. Title clear. No fever and ague. For land exploring tickets, receivable as cash in payment, or maps and guides giving descriptions, prices, terms, or any information, call on or address JOHN D. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner Iowa R. R. Land Co., 10 Randolph-st., Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Ia. N. B.—For round trip fare excursion tickets from Chicago apply to the Chicago office.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TARTAR CORDIAL

Nature's Great Remedy FOR ALL THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES!!

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of every school. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:

1. IT CURES, not by abruptly stopping the cough—but by dissolving the phlegm and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation. In cases of *seated* CONSUMPTION it both prolongs and renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.

2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain, and subduing inflammation.

3. IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Positively curing all humors, from the common PIMPLE or eruption to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL in the various diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

4. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts the efficacy of Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Worm Sugar Drops have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at Dr. L. Q. C. WISEHART'S Office, No. 223 N. Second St., Philad'a.

A CARD.

To the Public of the City of Holland and Vicinity.

In view of the vacancy in the Medical Profession, occasioned by the departure of my Father Dr. B. Leleboer, I would respectfully announce to my friends and to the Public, that I have resolved to remain here and practice my Profession. I have established my office in Van Landegend's brick building, 2nd floor, where I can be found DAY AND NIGHT.

In case of absence leave orders for all calls on the slate at the door.

Respectfully Yours,

F. S. LEDEBOER, M. D.
HOLLAND, Mich., April 1, 1874.

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A. CLOETINGH,
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I would inform the Public that by an increased supply of necessary tools and machinery I am better enabled than heretofore to meet their wants and satisfy all who have BOOK BINDING to perform, of whatever kind or nature it may be. I shall give this branch of my business more particular attention than heretofore. I have limited my trade exclusively to

Stationary and School Books.

And will keep constantly on hand an assorted Stock of all kinds of

Paper,
Envelopes,
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Also a full line of

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That has ever been offered to Holland and vicinity. A complete Line of Dry Goods, including a choice selection of Dress Goods, Alpaccas, Ginghams, Trimmings and Notions, Spring and Summer Shawls, Sheetings and Shirts, in Gent's Furnishing, Clothing, Hats & Caps, we have a full assortment.

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We are determined not to be undersold. Our prices compete with those in Chicago or Grand Rapids.

Farmers will find with us a ready market for all their produce.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 10, 1874. 3s-1y

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Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the Radical Cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance; Piles, &c.

Price, in sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also, DR. SILLSBEE'S REMEDY FOR PILES. Send for circular.

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Since the dissolution of our co-partnership, I am carrying on this business alone, at the OLD STORE, where I can be found at all times, and where I will keep constantly on hand, the choicest of Salt and Fresh Meats, and offer them at the lowest prices. I expect to see all our old friends, to come and call on me, when I will offer them such bargains as will induce them to purchase their daily rations with me.

JACOB KUIITE.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. 4s-2s-1f

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FACTS SWORN TO

Dr. J. P. Fitter's—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Penna. in 1833, and after 20 years' experience, perfected Dr. Fitter's Vegetable Rheumatism Syrup. I guarantee it is an infallible cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and Rheumatic diseases. Sworn to, this 23rd April, 1874, F. A. OGDEN, Notary Public, Philadelphia. We Clergymen were cured by it, and will testify any one suffering from Rheumatism, Gout, or Rheumatic diseases, to try Fitter's Syrup. Rev. Thos. Murphy, D. D., Frankford, Pa. Rev. C. H. Ewing, Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. Rev. G. O. Smith, Pittsburg, N. Y. Rev. J. H. Jones, Falls Church, Va. &c. &c. Afflicted should write Dr. Fitter, Philadelphia, for a copy of his Pamphlet, & guarantee, gratis, \$50 Reward for an honorable case. No cure, no charge. A reality. Sold by druggists. P. S. Dr. Fitter's Pills, 20 cts., should be used with Syrup.

For Sale.

20 Acres on the North Side of Black Lake. With a good view of Holland City. Eight acres in fruit, and a good House and Well. Price \$2,500. H. BACON.
Holland, April 3, 1874 3m

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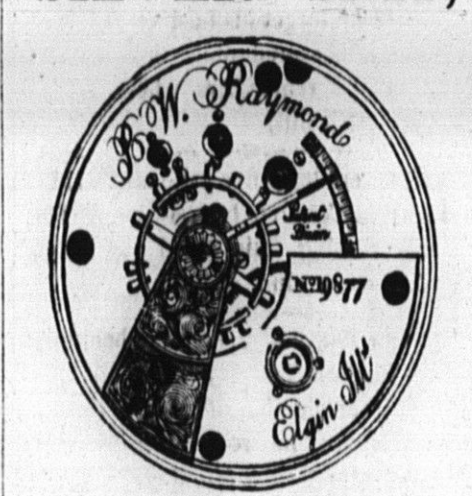
Have on hand a constantly replenished, carefully selected and ever fresh stock of

SILVER PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

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Call on us and you may be sure the appearance, prices and quality of our Goods will suit you. We are ready to repair,

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46-34cl-1y

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DENTIST

To the Public of Holland and vicinity—I would respectfully announce that I have permanently located in this place, for the purpose of practicing my profession of Dentistry. All operations upon the teeth will be carefully performed, and diseases of the mouth belonging to Dental Practice, will be promptly treated. Mechanical Dentistry, in all the various styles will be executed in the most workmanlike manner; all operations warranted. My office is in Mr. Van Landegend's Brick Building, 2nd floor, in rooms lately occupied as Reading Room of the Y. M. C. A.

G. SITES, Dentist.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 17, 1874. 113-2stf

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Pure Concentrated Potash.

OR LYE,

Of Double the Strength of any other

SAPONIFYING SUBSTANCE.

I have recently perfected a new method of packing my Potash, or Lye, and am now packing it only in Balls, the Coating of which will saponify, and does not injure the Soap. It is packed in boxes containing 24 and 48 lb. Balls, and in no other way. Directions in English and German, for making hard and soft soap with this Potash, accompany each package.

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64 to 84 Washington St., N. Y.

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Desire to inform their many friends and customers that they have on hand and for sale

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

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Where may be found at all times, at

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Goods of the Best Quality and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1st, 1874. 46-34cl-1y

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The best musical talent of the country recommends these Organs. The nicest and best. More for your money, and gives better satisfaction, than any other now made. They comprise the

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New York Churches.

THE various religious bodies in New York City number about thirty. The number of churches within the same limits is about 350, which would allow one church to every 2,857 inhabitants. New York city, exclusive of the recently annexed Westchester district, may fairly be supposed to have by this time a population of one million souls.

The Reformed Dutch Church is the oldest denomination, dating back to the days of Dominie Bogardus, when New Amsterdam was a little settlement between Bowling Green and the Battery. Next in chronological order are the Jews, and Lutherans, next the Baptists, after these the Methodists, then the Universalists, Congregationalists and some others of the smaller denominations; and, finally, the Roman Catholics. It is a somewhat curious fact that the latter denomination, which now outnumbers any other, did not have a church in New York until after the Revolutionary War. The first Dutch church was a small structure, standing inside of a rude fort below Bowling Green. It was placed within the fort in order that the worshippers might be safe from the savages, who then had wigwags and war-dances where Trinity Church now stands. This denomination now has twenty-two churches at an estimated value of \$5,000,000.

The Jews, who first appeared about the year 1660, four years before the English occupation, but who had no place of worship until a century later, now have twenty-six synagogues, valued at \$3,000,000.

The Episcopalians rank first in wealth, second in numbers and third in order of settlement. Dating from 1664, when English authority superseded the Dutch, and Episcopalianism became the established form of religion here, as it was in England, they now have seventy church edifices. They are by far the wealthiest denomination in the city. Their church property is computed at \$15,000,000, and the real estate of the Trinity corporation is variously estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000.

The Presbyterian Church has prospered apace, but not to any such extent, in a worldly sense, as the Episcopal. The first Presbyterians appeared at the opening of the eighteenth century, about the year 1710. This denomination, which is divided into three branches, now has fifty-two churches, at a nominal value of \$6,000,000.

In 1766 the seed of Methodism was sown in the soil of Manhattan, and its product at the present time is forty-eight churches, valued at \$3,000,000.

The first Roman Catholic church was built in 1785. That was eighty-nine years ago, and one hundred and twenty years after the introduction of the Episcopal form of worship. In those eighty-nine years the Roman Catholics have increased the number of their churches beyond forty, with capacity to accommodate at least 60,000 persons, and having a value estimated at \$6,000,000.

Beecher receives the largest salary paid to any pastor in the United States—\$15,000. The salary of Rev. Morgan Dix, of Trinity, comes next to that of Mr. Beecher, receiving \$12,000. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church receives \$10,000 a year in gold. Salaries of ministers in the Reformed Dutch Church range high; Drs. Chambers, Ormiston and De Witt receive respectively \$8,000; Drs. Thompson and Rodgers \$6,000, and Drs. Hutton and Mandeville \$5,000. Only three pastors of this church are paid as low as \$1,000. The salary of the distinguished Dr. Chapin is only \$5,000. The salary of Dr. Bellows, of All Souls' Church, is \$8,000. All pastors of Roman Catholic churches receive \$800 a year and assistant pastors \$700—N. Y. Evening Post.

Governor POWELL of Kentucky, was never an orator, but his conversational, story-telling and social qualities were remarkable. His great forte lay in establishing a personal intimacy with every one he met, and in this way he was powerful in electioneering. He chewed immense quantities of tobacco, but he never carried it of every one he met. His residence was in Henderson, and in coming up the Ohio past that place a gentleman overheard a characteristic anecdote of him. A citizen of Henderson coming on board, fell into conversation with a passenger, who made inquiries about Powell. He lives in your place, I believe, don't he? Yes, one of our oldest citizens. "Very sociable man, ain't he?" "Remarkably so." "Well, I thought so; I think he is one of the most sociable men I ever met in my life—wonderfully sociable. I was introduced to him over at Grayson Springs last summer, and he hadn't been with me ten minutes when he begged all the tobacco I had, got his feet up in my lap, and spit all over me—remarkably sociable."

"I FEAR," said a country minister to his flock, "when I explained to you in my last charity sermon that philanthropy was the love of our 'species,' you must have understood me to say 'specie,' which may account for the smallness of the collection."

City Drug Store.

HEBER WALSH,
(DRUGGIST & PHARMACEUT.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS,

GLASS,

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES,

SUPPORTERS,

FANCY GOODS,

MEDICINES,

OILS,

PUTTY,

PERFUMERY,

TRUSSES,

SHOULDER BRACES,

ROOTS & HERBS.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use only; and all other articles usually kept in a

First-Class Drug Store.

I have the largest and most complete stock of goods in Western Michigan, all purchased for cash, from FIRST HANDS, selected with great care, and shall sell at reasonable profits.

HEBER WALSH,

Druggist & Pharmacist, of 27 years' practical experience.

46-34cl-1y

PHENIX
Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN,

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER

WE SHALL MAKE A

SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

46-34cl-1y

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

The oldest Furniture House in the City.

Always keep a full and well selected stock of Furniture, at prices corresponding with the times.

Wall Paper,

Window Shades,

Carpets,

Oil Cloths,

Feathers,

Feather Beds,

Mattresses,

COFFINS.

Wall paper bought of us, will be trimmed free of charge.

46-2s-1y

Hay! Hay! Hay! Hay!

Having lately purchased the Hay Press and Building of J. E. Higgins, situated near the old

M. L. S. R. R. Depot,

HOLLAND,

I am now prepared to buy

HAY.

In any quantities, for which I will pay the

Highest Wholesale Cash Market Prices,

FOR A GOOD ARTICLE.

HENRY S. EAGLE,

—117—

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, - - HOLLAND, MICH.

46-8-1y

Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in CHANCERY.

CHARLES SCOTT, Complainant,

vs.

FRANKIE A. McGEORGE, NATHANIEL T. McGEORGE, JOSEPH OXNER, WILMINA OXNER, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made in the above entitled cause on the thirtieth day of January, A. D. 1874, Notice is hereby given, that on the SECOND (2nd) DAY OF JUNE next (1874), at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in the said County of Ottawa, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder: All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, known and described as Lot number two, in the north-west fractional quarter of section thirty (30), in township five (5), North of Range fifteen (15) West, according to the recorded plat of said section thirty, now of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description; the premises said to contain ten acres of land, be the same more or less.

Dated, April 10, 1874.

EDWIN BAXTER,

Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.

GEORGE W. McBRIDE, Complainant's Solicitor.

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Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 20th day of March, A. D. 1869, made and executed by John C. Cottrell and Rhoda Cottrell his wife, of Plainwell, Michigan, parties of the first part, and Albert H. Campbell and William C. Carrier of the same place, parties of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1869, in Liber K of Mortgages, on page 672, and afterwards assigned by the said Albert H. Campbell and William C. Carrier, by deed of assignment to John C. Bassett, Charles R. Bates and John H. Bates of Kalamazoo, for a valuable consideration, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1869, in Liber R of Mortgages, on page 188, and again assigned by John H. Bates, one of the surviving co-partners of the late firm of Bassett, Bates and Bates, and William A. Wood and John W. Brees, executors of the estate of John C. Bassett, deceased, to Charles R. Bates the other and surviving partner of said firm of Bassett, Bates and Bates, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1874, in Liber R of Mortgages, on page 628. And whereas there is now claimed to be due and unpaid on said Mortgage the sum of seven hundred and ten dollars and eighty cents (\$710.80) and no suit either in law or in equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof, Therefore: Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 20th day of May, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County), there will be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, at public auction or vendue, the premises described in said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said Mortgage, with interest at ten per cent, and all legal costs and charges of such sale and also an attorney fee of fifty dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same.

The following is the description of the lands and premises as described in said Mortgage, which will be offered for sale on the said day aforementioned, to wit: that part of the fractional South West quarter and West half of South East quarter of section sixteen, in township five, north of range sixteen West, which is bounded by a line running from a certain stake on the shore of Lake Michigan twenty-three chains and fifty-six links North from the South line of said section; running thence East parallel with said South line, the East line of the tract first described; running thence North along said East line far enough to include forty acres of land; thence West parallel with the South line to Lake Michigan; thence South along the shore of Lake Michigan, to the place of beginning; containing forty acres of land; also the West one-half (1/2) of the following described land: bounded by a line commencing at a point where the South line of section sixteen in township five, North of range sixteen West, intersects Lake Michigan, East, variation four degrees, thirty minutes, thirty-four chains, to a stake; twenty chains East of the South quarter post of said section sixteen, North (variation four degrees, twenty-five minutes East, twenty-three chains and fifty links to a certain stake West) variation four degrees, thirty minutes East, thirty-three chains and fifty links to the water of Lake Michigan; thence South three degrees West, variation four degrees, twenty-five minutes East, twenty-three chains and fifty-six links to the place of beginning, containing eighty acres of land; it being the intention of the parties of the first part, to convey forty (40) acres of land of the last description; all lying and being in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan.